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11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
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BRITISH DIEHARDS' GAME EXPOSED.

Gandhiji To See Lord Irwin On Friday.

AGA KHAN AND MUSLIM DELEGATE TO CONFER WITH MAHATMAJI.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Gandhiji is meeting Lord Irwin on Friday. Asked whether he was hopeful after interviews he had with Lord Sankey and Sir S. Samuel Hoare Gandhiji remarked if I am hopeful I will proclaim from housetops.

Gandhiji makes a new offer to the Britishers and says if Parliament is prepared to grant India's claim to freedom he was willing to give the British preference for British commodities consistent with India's interest.

Arrangements are proceeding to bring about a meeting with H. H. Aga Khan, Gandhiji Sir M. Shafi and Pandit Malaviya discuss communal settlement. Indian delegates are dissatisfied with recommendations of Sandhurst Report.

Move To Reach Agreement

SHAUKAT ALI ARRANGING MEETINGS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Mr. Shaukat Ali interviewed by Reuter said that early next week he would arrange conversations between leaders in order to review the communal situation with the object of reaching an agreement. He added that Moslem position was practically unchanged from that taken up at the last session.

Mahatma's Visit To Lancashire

(Special to The "Chronicle".)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar entertained number of journalists and friends at tea at Dorchester Hotel, most recent addition to London's motels, in order to give them opportunity of meeting Mahatma Gandhi and Malaviyaji. Over sixty persons were present. Gandhi arrived with Sir Prabshankar Pattani at 4-30 p.m.

NO SPEECHES.

Complete informality was observed by both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya who talked freely and at length with numerous Indian, British, American and other journalists present. There were no speeches but guests were introduced to each leader individually and they explained their case and readily answered questions.

Mahatma Gandhi was frequently asked about his expectations from visit to Lancashire. He explained that his main object was to remove misconceptions. Many delegates to the Round Table Conference were present including Shaukat Ali who embraced Gandhiji. Gandhiji and Malaviyaji remained conversing with journalists and friends until 6 p.m.

Gandhiji And Lancashire.

It is hoped that Mr. Gandhi will meet representatives of both employers and men in the Lancashire cotton trade and see for himself the effect of his boycott.

As announced elsewhere, Mr. Gandhi is sailing for England on Saturday, and it is probable that he will visit both Manchester and Blackburn during his stay in this country.

No formal invitation has yet been sent to him, but private talks have taken place among employers as well as the leaders of the operatives on the question of asking him to go to Lancashire.

"We would like Mr. Gandhi to see for himself in Blackburn the unemployment that has resulted from the Indian boycott of Lancashire cotton goods," said Mr. Luke Bates, Mayor of Blackburn, and Secretary of the Northern Counties Textile Federation.

"As a great humanitarian, Mr. Gandhi might be so impressed that he might possibly begin to feel that the boycott should be relaxed."

A personal friend of Mr. Gandhi in London has acted as intermediary between the Indian leader and leaders of the employers and operatives in Lancashire in recent discussions as to the possibility of Mr. Gandhi visiting some of the centres of the cotton trade.

It is possible that an invitation to meet leading employers and also leaders of the operatives—such as Mr. H. Boothman, Secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation may be sent to him by the central body in the industry—the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations."—"Daily Herald."

PINNING FAITH ON COMMUNALIST MUSLIMS TO FRUSTRATE GANDHIJI.

Lord Irwin Sitting On Fence.

LIBERALS RECOGNISE GANDHIJI'S CLAIM TO ACT AS NATION'S SPOKESMAN.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Having failed to attain the object of setting up a quarrel between Gandhiji and the Princes, due to former's conciliatory speech on Tuesday, reactionary British statesmen are pinning faith on Muslims who, solidly united, are expected to frustrate Gandhiji's effort to secure independence.

SIR FAZLI'S WIRE-PULLING.

It is known that Sir Fazli Hussain is guiding from Simla Muslim delegates who unanimously resolved not to take initiative in negotiations re-Hindu-Muslim solution. They threatened effectively the British Ministers that they would leave the Conference if Gandhiji assumed responsibility at Centre prior to conceeding Muslim fourteen points. Gandhiji insists he will discuss details only after Government or British statesmen like Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Lothian admit British rule has been detrimental to India. If they do not declare their main intention, he is even willing to arrive at a compromise allowing British Army and Navy, to stay in India for certain number of years, provided Government recognize India's right to control

BRITISH MINISTERS AFRAID OF MUSLIM DELEGATES.

British Ministers are keen on meeting Gandhiji privately to discuss matter but hesitate doing so since Muslims resent such a step, as they did on the occasion when Premier met Gandhiji on Sunday last. Desperate attempts are being made to devise schemes to divide India into Hindu India and Muslim India, thereby creating perpetual warfare between two communities.

LIBERALS AGREE WITH GANDHIJI.

Mr. Sastri's and Mr. Jayakar's silence during Federal Structure Committee's sittings indicates Indian Liberals' agreement with the Gandhi-Malaviya views that it is unnecessary to discuss unless Government lays cards on the table, thus enabling Indian parties to explain the respective positions. Responsible leaders of Indian opinion believe it is useful and indeed necessary that Gandhiji acts as national spokesman, instead of only as Congress representative.

GANDHIJI AS NATION'S SPOKESMAN.

They say the country's plenipotentiary must settle the main issue, leaving minor points to different delegates. As a result of the Gandhi-Malaviya complaints of dilatory tactics Lord Sankey is meeting the Premier before Monday's sittings. Evidently he too feels the need to expedite matters so that if a breakdown becomes inevitable it should come rather now than later, thus removing the present hopeless and uncertain state of affairs.

LORD IRWIN SITTING ON FENCE.

Muslims are enthusiastically hoping for early general election, so that the conference work is not postponed. Thereby they have to get everything they have demanded. They hope to secure it when Conservatives come into office. Lord Irwin is waiting and watching the situation. He feels it unnecessary and premature to intervene in the Conference work.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT ON PRESS GAG BILL.

To Be Placed Before Assembly On Friday.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

It is understood that the report of the Select Committee on the Press Bill which will be laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly to-morrow, will be taken into consideration on Friday.

Among the more important recommendations of the Committee as a whole, besides those already announced, is one, that there should be no forfeiture of presses but only forfeiture of security. Five members of the Committee Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Mr. A. Hoon, Mr. B. R. Puri and Mr. Sitharamaraju, have appended dissenting minutes on minor points.

These members *inter alia* observe that there should be no double punishment of a newspaper by the demand of security both from the Editor and Keeper and that where the Editor also the Keeper, only a single deposit should be demanded.—A. P.

Subash's Secretary Arrested.

KIRANDAS MARCHED TO PALGHAT POLICE STATION

(From a Correspondent).

CALICUT, Sept. 20.

Sjt. Kirandas, Sjt. Subash Babu's Secretary and of the All-India Students' Association was arrested at the station while going to Palghat. Not only were his trunk and bed searched but also the box of Mr. Keshavlal who accompanied him. Sjt. Kirandas was taken to the police station escorted by two lorries of police.

RETRENCHMENT IN CORDITE FACTORIES.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

(By Mail).

Mr. K. P. Thampan, M.L.A. and Mr. S. V. Aiyar, Advisor to the Cordite Factory Labour Union Aruvankadu, have been busy interviewing the military authorities in connection with retrenchment in cordite factories.

They interviewed the Army Secretary to-day and urged the payment of gratuity to the retrenched men based on half a month's pay for every year of service, as was done in State Railways.

Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, was very sympathetic and agreed that something should be done for the men so retrenched and promised to look into the matter immediately.—A. P.

PLANS TO RESTART CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN U. P.

Council Of Congress Committee In Session.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani in the chair. Among those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

The sittings of the Council commenced yesterday, and are continuing. The meetings are held *in camera*.

UNWARRANTED.

Among the resolutions adopted is one protesting against the Press Bill which the Council describes as unwarranted and another expressing general agreement with the conclusions of the committee appointed to enquire into the agrarian situation, and stating that there can be no peace or solution of the agrarian problem unless full relief is given to sufferers.

RE-STARTING C. D. MOVEMENT

It is understood that the Council is now engaged in discussing the request of the Rae Bareilli District Congress Committee to re-start civil disobedience.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to leave for Gonda and other places on tour shortly.—A. P.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

Congress Inquiry Committee's Report.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the agrarian situation in the United Provinces has been published.

The Committee consisted of Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant, Moulvi Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewari. The report consists of two hundred and seventy-five pages including a number of appendices.—A. P.

JOGLEKAR TAKEN ILL IN COURT.

Meerut Case Proceedings Adjourned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Sept. 18.

When the court resumed its sitting yesterday, the Sessions Judge trying the Meerut "Conspiracy" case called upon Mr. Joglekar to continue his statement. Hardly had he uttered a few words when he complained that he felt suffocated. He laid himself down upon the bench in the dock. He could scarcely breathe and his arms and body grew ice cold. The Civil Surgeon Major Clyde and the Jail Doctor were sent for. Upon his arrival Major Clyde examined him and gave some medicine. He was sent back to the jail in the lorry. Mr. Jogelkar is reported to have been suffering from gastric trouble. As there was nobody else among the accused who was prepared to deliver his statement, the proceedings were adjourned.

START A WAR ON PRESS BILL.

Bombay Naujawans Register Strong Protest Against New Legislation.

"HAMPERING POLITICAL FREEDOM."

Emphatic protests were raised against the proposed Press Gag Bill at a public meeting held at the Chaupatty sands on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami presiding.

The president in his speeches observed that the power of the Press was so immense that it could be said that it was Press that really ruled the world. The newspapers were the means of voicing public opinion and any attempt to gag them was an attempt to gag public opinion. He pointed out how drastic were the provisions of the new bill. If the Bill was passed into Law Indian newspapers would have either to cease publication or be papers which should contain nothing but obituary notices or social incidents. They could never be organs of public opinion, nor could they venture to offer any criticism of Government. It was the duty of every Indian to raise the voice of protest against the black measure. The real object behind the move of the Government was to crush the nationalist movement in the country as the Government believed that India was not going to get Swaraj from R. T. C. and as a result of the failure of the Conference the movement was sure to be restarted.

FORESTALLING THE MOVEMENT.

It was to forestall against that movement that the Government were arming themselves with new weapons. In the present circumstances when there was a truce between the Government and the Congress and efforts were being made to come to an understanding such a repressive measure was absolutely uncalled for and betrayed the intensions of the Government.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, then, moved the following resolution:—

THE RESOLUTION.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha considers the Press Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly as a piece of draconic legislation and a direct attack on the freedom of the Press. This meeting further calls upon the people to carry on mass agitation against it."

BREACH OF TRUCE.

The mover said that while leaving the shores of India Gandhiji appealed to the people to preserve peace and to follow the path of non-violence. He also advised the Civilians not to do any thing that would harm the cause of peace. But the officials did not listen to that appeal. The new Press Bill brought forward by the Government was a proof of it. The speaker said that so long that was the mentality of the officials no good would come out of the Round Table Conference.

HAMPERING ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar of the "Nawa-Kal" seconded the resolution. He said that the contention of the Home Member Sir James Crerar that public opinion in the country was in favour of the Bill was entirely wrong and unfounded. The Bill would not only restrict the liberties of the Press but it would also hamper all political activities in the coun-

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, editor of "Paigam" further supported the resolution.

B. P. C.'S SILENCE.

Mr. P. R. Lele then supported the resolution. He deplored the attitude of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which had sat silent over it. He added that the very fact that there was no serious opposition to the Bill in the Assembly showed of what sort of people that body was composed. He referred to the boycott of Legislatures by the Congress last time and said that in view of the unrepresentative character of the Assembly it was not surprising to find that the Government had their own way. The measure was not an attack on the press it was also an indirect attack on freedom of speech and an attempt to gag public opinion. He, therefore appealed to all Indians to oppose the measure as strongly as they could.

The resolution was accepted unanimously.

In winding up the proceedings of the meeting the President referred to the exploits of the "Congress Bulletin" last year and he was sure that there would many such sheets if the Press Gag Bill was passed into law.

It was the duty of all subject countries to fight for its freedom and no amount of Black Acts of the sort mooted in the Assembly could crush the spirit that had permeated the masses. He hoped that every Indian who loved freedom would resist the new engine of repression to the last.

WANTED A "COUNCIL OF ACTION."

Concluding he suggested that the War on the Press Bill started by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha would give momentum to a more concerted move for the vindication of the freedom of the Press. He suggested the formation of a "Council of Action" to carry a systematic agitation against the Press Bill and observe one day's total hartal if the Bill passed through the Assembly.

The meeting then terminated.

GREAT BRITAIN OFF GOLD STANDARD.

—:o:—

Bank Of England Rate Of Discount Raised.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Great Britain is off the Gold Standard from midnight to-night.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 4-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.—Reuter.

DETAILS.

As from midnight to-night Great Britain will be off the gold standard. This was the purport of official communique issued at 7/30 p.m. to-day from Downing Street, which stated that His Majesty's Government had decided after consultation with the Bank of England that it had become necessary for the time being to suspend the operation of sub-section two of section one of Gold Standard Act of 1925 which requires the Bank to sell gold at fixed price.

The bill for this purpose will be introduced immediately and will be rushed through all stages in both the Houses of Parliament to-morrow (Monday.)

Meantime the Bank of England has been authorised to proceed accordingly in anticipation of the sanction of Parliament.

Simultaneously with the issue of the communique the Bank of England has raised discount rate from 4½ per cent to 6 per cent. as from commencement of business on September 21.—Reuter.

CHINESE PROTEST TO JAPAN

Foreign Minister Demands Withdrawal Of Troops

FERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Nanking.—The foreign Minister has strongly protested to the Japanese Minister demanding immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese to their original posts.—Reuter.

PICKETING RESUMED IN MEERUT.

Prominent Congressmen Picket Shops.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Sept. 18.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city was resumed on the 16th September. Prominent congressmen including Pandit Pyara Lal Sharma, Vice-President and Mr. Jyoti Pershad, General Secretary, Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and Ch. Khushi Ram and Kazi Nazimuddin, Presidents District and City Congress Committees respectively, picketed the shops. It is interesting to note that the local Aman Sabha has been distributing leaflets and organising a volunteer Corps in order to counteract picketing.

SEVA DAL ORGANISED.

A meeting of the representatives of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Delhi Province was held at Meerut at the residence of Mr. B. Jyoti Pershad. In addition to Meerut representatives Delhi was represented by Shrimati Chando Bibi, Mr. Amir Chand Jain and Babu Ugar Sen. The organisation of lady volunteers was entrusted to Shrimati Chando Bibi. Balbeer Narain Singh, was appointed officer incharge of Muzaffarnagar Seva Dal. Mr. Mahesh Prakash and Mr. Bannerjee were likewise deputed to organise volunteer corps in Meerut District. It was further decided that recruitment of volunteers should at once commence and arrangements should be made for general training and drill.

MAGIC LANTERN SEIZED.

It has been reported that the police has seized and confiscated a magic lantern belonging to one Ch. Prabhu Dayal resident of Pilakhwa. Ch. Prabhu Dayal used to show pictures and slides of general interest viz. of the days of East India Company and how the Indian industries were crushed to the villagers. To protest against the action of the police a meeting was held at Pilakhwa under the Presidentship of L. Raghbur Dayal. Mr. Musaddi Lal M.A., and Maulana Basheer Ahmad addressed the gathering and condemned the action of the authorities.

ALLEGED EXCESSES.

Reports have been received that one Sher Singh resident of Basauli was assaulted and mal-treated by some petty revenue officials. The reason for this action as described is that his father Kheem Lal who is lambardar of the mahal failed to pay the Government revenue.

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WANTED—SIZING and MILL STORES SALESMAN. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1160. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 5865

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A R 5891

WANTED—An OFFICE SECRETARY, experienced in Mill Work, good education. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, The Binod Mills, Co., Ltd., Ujjain, C. I.
A 3642

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A I

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY, graduate of Arts and Laws, good English experienced. Better Hindi knowing. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SETH LALCHAND B. SETHI AGENTS, The Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain, C. I.
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WANTED—Young, honest and energetic men, knowing English and Gujerathi or Marathi for canvassing work of public interest during morning hours. Apply, stating terms to: THE SECRETARY, THE BOMBAY TENANTS Association, Bombay 4.
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Situations Vacant

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A R 5885

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3852

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A 3654

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TO BE LET—A Spacious and Commodius, beautiful and airy one-storied BUNGALOW comprising numerous rooms a garden and a motor garage, oil-painted and equipped with electric light, situated on Falkland Road Street Nos 78-82. Apply to HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, 176, Kambekar Street, Bombay 3, telephone No. 24970.
C R5878

TO LET—Four spacious ROOMS, from beautiful block, centrally situated, Sandhurst Road. Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 300

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Trade Announcement.

GOLCONDA-HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SOAP. Agents wanted. Write sharp KOHINOOR AGENCIES, 46, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
T R 5874

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a certain number of cards (membership tickets) of defaulters which are forfeited under the Rules of the Mahajan are to be disposed of by auction in the Mahajan's office at 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturday the 3rd October, 1931. Intending candidates are requested to read the terms of auction which can be had during office hours at Mahajan's office, Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazar Bombay.

CHIVLAL NARPATTAL MANIAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1931.
3628

RE. THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

RE. SALE OF THE BOMANJI PETIT MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Bomanji Petit Mills at Mahalaxmi including land, Spinning and Weaving Mills and machinery and trade marks. The land admeasures 71,925 square yards or thereabouts whereof 48,982 square yards are of redeemed Foras tenure and, the remaining area admeasuring 22,943 square yards is of leasehold tenure renewable every 99 years. The machinery consist, amongst others, of 42,368 spindles and 1,250 looms by Messrs. Platt Brothers.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his office, 33, Espanade Road, Fort and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanji Petit Mills"

Offers must reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, 26th September, 1931. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

Full particulars of the above land, machinery and trade marks can be obtained from the undersigned or from his Attorneys, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., 14K, Hummum Street.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3560

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAHOMED, has agreed to purchase the land and premises known, as Agars or salt pans, situate in Pot Tukadi Karanja, Taluka Uran, belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 13th day of July, 1931, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, pursuant to the directions contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office, at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—The undermentioned salt pans or Agar, situate in the Pot Tukadi Karanja, Taluka Uran, in the Sub-District of Karanja, District Colaba:—

(a) Salt pans or Agar called Sonkar alias Ghatacha, containing 375 1/4 kundis and bounded, on or towards the East by a piece of Government vacant ground; on or towards the West by Government Jisadkhar; on or towards the North by the Agar of Hormusji Maneckji and on or towards the South by Government vacant ground.

(b) Salt pans or Agar called Sonmogra, containing 143 kundis bounded, on or towards the East and West by Government vacant land; on or towards the North by Agar called Siri and on or towards the South by a channel.

(c) Salt pans or Agar called Sipri, containing 22 kundis, some of which adjoins the kundies now or late belonging to Mahomed Jafferbin Goolam Hassan Dadoo Chandia, Vargbat Thakore, Salauddin and Malangkhan.

(d) Salt pans or Agar called Katekhan, bearing Nos. 39 and 40. The said No. 39, containing 111 kundis some of which adjoins the Government ground, and the kundies now or late belonging to Pandu Keshav Thakkar, Hiroo Vithoo Kalia Pandu Thakkar, Junjia Hari Thakore and Dharam Chawja, No. 40, containing 4 1/2 kundies some of which adjoins the kundis now or late belonging to Dadu Balaji, Kothari Kuttra, Teckchand Motichand Changa Katchpar Thakore, and Dadu Bavaji.

(e) Salt pans or Agar called Khudabux containing 117 kundies, bounded, on or towards the East and West by Khadi; on or towards the North by Agar called Khatekhar No. 49 and on or towards the South by the Agar called Katekhar No. 39. The abovementioned Agar or salt pans includes water holes, water passages, salt platforms and chokeys standing or lying therein.

SECONDLY: — Undermentioned Batty, fields, situate in the Pot Tukdi Karanja, Taluka Uran, in the Sub-District of Karanja, District Colaba:—

(a) All that piece or parcel of Batty fields, called Rokar vila in Uran Taluka, admeasuring six acres and 16 gunthas bearing the survey and pot numbers mentioned below. The revenue payable in respect thereof is Rs. 21-8-0 per annum on the total area of 6 Acres and 16 Gunthas as under and bounded as follows:—that is, on or towards the East by the field called Bendkhal, on or towards the West by the field called Palhi, on or towards the North by the salt field called Mithagar and on or towards the South by Government saltish ground: Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers are as follows:—
3 (6 & 7), 16 (1), 18 (2), 30 (5), 32 (1), 35 (6), 38 (2), 93 (2), 94 (3), 99 (2), 110 (3), 113 (2), 116 (8), 118 (3), 119 (2), 120 (3), 123 (5 and 6), 127 (2), 129 (2), 131 (3), 132 (6), 137 (2), 138 (1), 146 (4 and 9), 147 (3), 148 (5), 151 (7 and 11), 158 (1), 159 (4), 163 (9), 170 (2), 178 (4), 184 (2 and 5).

(b) All that piece or parcel of Kharab consisting 11 Batty fields, called jerat in Uran Taluka, admeasuring 30 acres and 12 1/4 gunthas, bearing Survey and Pot Numbers mentioned below. The revenue payable in respect thereof is Rs. 49-9-0 per annum on the total area of 30 acres and 12 1/2 gunthas. Survey Nos. and Pot. Nos. are as follows:—
48 (1), 52 (1 and 2), 54 (1), 56 (1), 61 (1), 62 (1), 71 (1), 72 (1), 74 (1), 76 (1), 37 (1 and 2), 41 (1), 55 (2 and 3).

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3650.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(SHORT CAUSE).
Suit No. 1323 of 1931.

(1) VRAJLAL GOVINDJI,
(2) PURSHOTTAM VRAJLAL ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
(1) SADANAND MANICK,
(2) GAJANAN MANICK,
(3) RAMRAO MANICK,
(4) VASANTRAO MANICK and (5) RADHABAI MANICK ..... Defendants.

To,
GAJANAN MANICK, the 2nd Defendant, VASANTRAO MANICK the 4th Defendant, RADHABAI MANICK, the 5th Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and the 1st and 3rd Defendants to recover from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 6,792-13-6 with interest and compound interest at the rate of 12 Annas per cent. per Gujrati month from the 1st day of January, 1931, till payment and costs and interest on judgment and in default for sale of the Defendants' immoveable property at Dammar Lane and that the Court has fixed the 30th day of September, 1931 for the hearing of this suit.

Dated this 19th day of Sept. 1931.

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3653.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO SUNDERRAO alias ANANDRAO SUNDERRAO VIJAYKAR late of Bombay, a Hindu employed in the Imperial Bank of India, at the time of his death, residing at Naviwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

WAMANRAO ANANDRAO SUNDERRAO VIJAYKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirty one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,

The 18th day of August, 1931.
Messrs. ALREJA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
3649

Public Notices

PETROL.

The 10 sites upto now held by the A.B.C. Motor Equipment Co., have been leased by the Bombay Municipality to this Company as from 15th September, 1931, where petrol and Motor accessories can be had at market rates,
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3623

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAHOMED and ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN have agreed to purchase the land and premises belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 17th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Grant Road and Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1579 1/3 square yards or thereabouts (according to Cadastral Survey 1,462 square yards) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 165, New No. 13674 and 13675, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 2/6947, Cadastral Survey No. 205 of Tardeo Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cursetji Sukhlaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Ahmed Khadwani, on or towards the South by the Grant Road and on or towards the North by now or late Municipal Bhangis Chawl and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3910 and 3911 and Old Street Nos. 217-219 and 221-223-225 and New Street Nos. 260, 264, 266, 268 and 270 Grant Road. A portion of these premises is used as a Theatre which is known as "Coronation Theatre."

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3651

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of MITHANBAI, widow of Kalyanji Mulji lately, residing at 2nd floor, Kanji Jadhavji Mala, at Dabda Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

RAMJI MULJI and CHATURBHUJ MULJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, respectively residing at 5th floor, Keshavji Damji Mala and 2nd floor of Vasanji Naranji Building, at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 10th day of September 1931.
Messrs. DAYALJI and DIPCHAND
Petitioners' Attorneys
3652

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

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What the People Say

THAT UNALTERABLE RATIO!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now announced that the Finance Member is shortly to make a statement to the Central Legislature about ways and means for improving the present financial situation. Sir George Schuster has made several statements before, their tenor always being, "the Government have ample resources to maintain exchange—therefore they are going to do it." Regardless of its repercussions, Government have really ample resources—with unlimited authority on 33 crores of Indians. But the question is, are they ample now, and whether this present slender resources are not being frittered away? Let anybody judge impartially whether (1) the resources of the country are not being frittered away (2) whether a trade, industry and agriculture are not all being hit in a way never heard of before.

In order to analyse the first question, the simple thing I want the public to consider is the position of the Currency Department as announced by Government. As is indicated in last week's statement by the Controller of Currency, the value of gold is taken at about 21/4, while the value of silver is taken less duty—i.e., its world value and not its artificial value here, in order to understand clearly what the real position of Currency is to-day, and what the true intrinsic value of the rupee now is.

According to the abstract published by the Controller of Currency on 31st August 1931, the total "notes in circulation is Rs. 153,57,66,000. Now let us see the assets held against this. Silver (both bullion and coin) as shewn as worth Rs. 132,03,00,000 nearly, but this is not the real value—it only shows so much silver rupees printing stock. Its real value is only about 39 crores 60 lakhs, add to this gold bullion of 12 crores and full value of Indian Securities 9¼ crores. The total then comes up to 61 crores real value against our issue of 153 crores. But this is not all. There are besides nearly 200 crores of rupee coin in circulation, on which—also there is a depreciation of about 140 crores in value. Therefore the net result is that as against liability of 153 crores notes plus 140 crores, depreciation on rupee coins issue i.e. in all amounting to 293 crores liability of the Currency Department, the assets are only valued at 61 crores plus 50 crores of Gold Standard Reserve, that is 111 crores in all only which means 38 per cent of total liabilities. Therefore, it is clear that the statutory ratio is artificial.

Since 1925 or 1926 the interest carried on Gold Standard Reserve is being credited to revenue, that is, it is being treated as profits of the Currency Department in order to show us how profitably the Government are carrying on their currency. But the depreciation on the assets side of Currency Department is so great that the amount instead of being treated as reserve will not prove even sufficient for a sinking or depreciation fund, in order to keep the securities of holders of notes—not only paper notes but also silver notes, like the rupee coins. In issuing currency, the position of the Government is that of a Trustee for Currency holders—i.e. Government keep with themselves sound value of 10 rupees for every holder of a ten-rupee note. It is not a fixed deposit receipt of a Bank but really a safe custody receipt—and therefore one may ask a pertinent question. "Has the money value of notes been kept intact by Government against its safe custody receipts—or in other words is the Currency Department in a position to repay every note or coin in its stutatory gold value?

The reply is an emphatic "No" added with brazen-faced statements of currency position of some foreign country or other that may be worse off.

We are here not concerned with what some other country has been doing but with our own problem—whether the currency of India has been regulated on proper and safe terms in the interests of the country. The position of currency as shown above is a definite proof of gross maladministration. But we will go further and see what its effect has been on trade and industry and agriculture. Trade is almost on verge of tottering—failures and closing downs are seen everywhere with their ally, the unemployment of educated middle classes increasing daily. Almost all industries are on the verge of breakdown—with dissatisfaction spreading amongst labourers. The purchasing power of the country is at its lowest. The agriculturist is deeper in debt and in many cases not even in a position to pay land revenue, which is being paid by sale of utensils and cattle, etc. In spite of good rains for nearly a decade, and in spite of increasing output of crops, the position of the agriculturist gets worse and worse, because he cannot realise sufficient in rupee value his products as agriculturists form 85 present of the total population of India, the destruction of their purchasing power is bound to destroy all prosperity of trade and industry.

But even then the exchange cannot stand steady. To-day the real ratio is not 1/6 but 1.5½ because its value of gold to-day is Rs. 21/4 i.e. lower gold point which ought to be the rate when exchange was 1.6.3/16; therefore in terms of gold exchange stands to-day at its upper gold point. Thus the real exchange ratio to-day is 1.5½ and not 1.6 as on the Statute book. In spite of all the efforts of Government the exchange has sunk half a penny.

His Excellency the Viceroy said in the speech that "this is not the time for experiments." Will His Excellency then not stop this great experiment by his executive of trying to maintain ratio? This experiment is costing the country to-day nearly over 1½ million pounds weekly by sale of reverse councils. At this speed how long will the country's gold standard resources stand?

The Finance Member in his last speech has quoted Australia, which, country we are told, is unable to borrow in the outside world on account of its lowering of currency values? But does the Finance Member know that France had only some time ago depreciated its currency and England itself has gone to France for borrowing? And is it not a well-known fact that France to-day stands second in the whole world in point of gold possessions and soundness of currency? Why not then imitate the sound Finance of France rather than think of Australia?—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KERSONDAS.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At last the nominations have been published after an undue delay on the part of the Government and there will be a meeting on Thursday, the 17th instant, of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, to elect its new chairman. There are only two candidates in the run so far and I do not think there will be any addition to the number. The first is Mr. J. M. Gracias who has got sound support and the other is Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, the present Chairman. Mr. Patil has been in this place for more than six years, but his regime of long six years has proved a failure in various directions. The poor teachers-class has suffered. Numerous instances can be cited of his failure, including tens of unnecessary transfers of teachers within a course of two or three months. The Provident Fund Scheme for the teachers was brought in force in 1927, but it is strange that it should not assume proper shape even to this date, though a long period of practically four years has elapsed. During the period of six years, there were six administrative officers which fact is an eloquent commentary on the regime of Mr. Patel.

I therefore earnestly request all the members of the Board to think twice before they vote for him.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

"TRADE UNIONS AS SCHOOLS OF COMMUNISM"

Mr. Joglekar's Statement In Meerut Case.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Sept. 15.

The guiding principle of Trade Union organisation, Mr. Joglekar had stressed, was to have one Union for each industry. Continuing he said: "The building up of a Trade Union, however, must be from below, and not from the top as the reformists do. The factory must be made the base, the foundation of the whole organisation. The broad masses of the factory must be brought into the union activity. The most effective way of doing this is by organising factory and shop committees in every workshop and factory covered by the Union. Such committees will carry on propaganda and agitation amongst the workers of each department in the factories, and thus will be able to secure favourable reply to the demands of the factory workers and secure the support of the whole body of the workers for those demands. With the proper arrangements for the representation of the factory on the Union committee the union will become the centralised machinary for struggle of the worker of the factories in the industry in the locality. Thus the union will be transformed into a live functioning organisation, capable of drawing in the mass of workers into active struggle; it will be an instrument of developing the initiative of the masses."

"The economic struggle of the working class, cannot be separated from the political struggle. In realising every economic struggle is essentially a politictl struggle. Every demand for wages is an attack on the capitalists profits. It is an attack on the right of the capitalist to exploit the worker; It becomes therefore an attack on the machinary which protects the property, the privileges of the possessing class and thus seeks to perpetuate the right of the capitalist to exploit. It becomes an attack on the capitalist state"

POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WORKERS.

"The Communists believe that the political education of the worker has to be carried out, not only when there is an economic clash, but also in the course of ordinary peaceful activity of the Union. Once it is realised that capitalism is decaying and is unable to satisfy the most ordinary needs of the working masses, it is criminal to withhold this knowledge from the broad masses. The sooner the masses realise this, the sooner will their illusious about reformism be shattered, and the sooner will they be able to conciously transform their economic struggle into a political one."

"The work of the factory committee, therefore, is not simply to gather the factory masses into the union for the fight for immediate economic demands, but also to carry on a consistent propaganda and agitation on the political interpretation of the economic struggle. It is the duty of the factory committee to organise the workers behind the politictl struggle of the working class as a whole. It is through the functioning of the factory committees that the workers will come to realise that they are the agents of production and it is they as the producers of wealth who ought to control production in the interest of the toiling masses."

"The struggle of the factory committee for control of production cannot be restricted to one factory or locality. It must spread through out all localities it must embrace the whole country. But when the working class reaches this stage it can be said to have arrived at the stage of the beginning of social revolution."

"But from the ordinary Trade Union struggle to the struggle of the factory committees for control of production is a gigantic step. The working class shall have to go through stages of experience of a higher and higher type till it reaches this stage. The organisation of the factory committee is decided by a very important step in the direction."

TRADES COUNCIL.

"The factory committee is to an industrial union what a trades council is to the national Trade union organisation of the whole country. Both the factory committee and the trades council have to play different roles under different circumstances in the course of the rise of the working class struggle to the state of revolution."

"The trades council as the local organisation of all the industrial unions in a locality, is the organ or working class solidarity. It must secure to that section which may be temporarily engaged in an active conflict with the employers, the sympathy and the support of the rest of the workers in that locality. It seeks the support of the provincial and National organisations in the struggle and if necessary exerts direct pressure on the particular employer by the threat of direction in the form of sympathetic strikes in other industries. Trades council in the first step towards the united front of the workers against capitalism."

"When the working class reaches the stage of revolution, when the seizure and the control of factories becomes the immediate task of the working class, the trades councils are transformed into revolutionary committees. The valunteer organisations of the workers are transformed into "workers Guards". If the general situation in the country is favourable, the revolutionary committees in conjunction with the workers guards, can make a bid for power. The trades councils, the revolutionary committees develop into local soviets."

"After the Revolution, the Trades councils or the local soviets become the lowest units of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the concrete expression of the socialist control over production and distribution, and the bulwark against counter-revolution".

"Such is the role which the units of Trade union organisation will play in the course of the development of the struggle of the working class for socialism. It is in this sense that Lenin called the Trade unions as the schools of Communism."

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Newbury Autumn Cup, 2 miles 1 furlong, 26th, Newbury.
Newmarket October H. Cap, 1½ miles, 30th, New-market.
INDIAN RACING
Poona Autumn Meeting, September 26th and October 3rd and 10th, 1931.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH FOOTBALL
MATCHES FOR 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

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LONG LIST.	FOOTBALL LONG LIST.
Arsenal v. Everton	3 to 1 — 5 Home
Aston Villa v. West Ham Rd.	5 to 1 — 6 "
	7 to 1 — 7 "
Blackburn R. v. Birmingham	9 to 1 — 8 "
Blackpool v. Manchester City.	12 to 1 — 9 "
	20 to 1 — 10 "
Leicester City v. Chelsea	30 to 1 — 11 "
Liverpool v. Grimsby Town	40 to 1 — 12 "
Middlesbrough v. Derby C.	100 to 1 — 15 "
Newcastle U. v. Sheffield Wed.	300 to 1 — 20 "
Portsmouth v. Bromwich A.	5 to 1 — 3 Away.
Sheffield U. v. Sunderland	8 to 1 — 4 "
	20 to 1 — 5 "
Bradford v. Burnley	40 to 1 — 6 "
Bristol City v. Leeds United	60 to 1 — 7 "
Bury v. Millwall	100 to 1 — 8 "
Charlton Ath, v. Southampton	2 to 1 — 1 Draw
	6 to 1 — 2 Draws
Manchester U. v. Chesterfield	20 to 1 — 3 "
	60 to 1 — 4 "
Notts County v. Barnsley	5 to 2 — 1 Home 2 Away.
Oldham Ath. v. Bradford City	6 to 1 — 1 " 3 "
Plymouth Argyle v. Swansea T.	10 to 1 — 1 " 4 "
	25 to 1 — 1 " 5 "
Stoke City v. Port Vale	4 to 1 — 2 " 2 "
Wolverhampton v. Preston N. E.	8 to 1 — 2 " 3 "
	16 to 1 — 2 " 4 "
	30 to 1 — 2 " 5 "
Brentford v. Luton Town	6 to 1 — 3 " 2 "
Brighton v. Bristol Rovers	10 to 1 — 3 " 3 "
Crystal Palace v. Coventry C.	20 to 1 — 3 " 4 "
	5 to 1 — 4 " 1 "
Exeter City v. Gillingham	8 to 1 — 4 " 2 "
Fulham v. Northampton	15 to 1 — 4 " 3 "
Manfield T. v. Queen's Pk. R.	25 to 1 — 4 " 4 "
	40 to 1 — 4 " 5 "
Norwich City v. Torquay U.	7 to 1 — 5 " 1 "
Swindon T. v. Clapton Orient	10 to 1 — 5 " 2 "
	30 to 1 — 5 " 3 "
Thames v. Cardiff City	40 to 1 — 5 " 4 "
Watford v. Bournemouth	75 to 1 — 5 " 5 "
Cheseter v. Gateshead	10 to 1 — 6 " 1 "
	15 to 1 — 6 " 2 "
Doncaster Rov. v. Crewe Alex.	35 to 1 — 6 " 3 "
	50 to 1 — 6 " 4 "
Hartlepools United v. Walsall	100 to 1 — 6 " 5 "
Hull City v. Barrow	Home Away Draws
Rochdale v. Darlington	10 to 1 — 2 — 1 — 1
Rotherham U. v. Stockport Co.	12 to 1 — 3 — 1 — 1
Southport v. Carlisle United	15 to 1 — 4 — 1 — 1
Tranmere Rov. v. Accrington S.	20 to 1 — 5 — 1 — 1
Wigan Borough v. Halifax T.	25 to 1 — 6 — 1 — 1
	15 to 1 — 1 — 2 — 2
York City v. Wrexham	25 to 1 — 2 — 2 — 2
Airdrie v. Morton	30 to 1 — 3 — 2 — 2
Ayr United v. Dundee United.	75 to 1 — 4 — 2 — 2
	100 to 1 — 5 — 2 — 2
Cowdenbeath v. Queen's Park	30 to 1 — 1 — 3 — 3
Dundee v. Clyde	40 to 1 — 2 — 3 — 3
Hearts v. Rangers	75 to 1 — 3 — 3 — 3
Partick T. v. Kilmarnock	100 to 1 — 4 — 3 — 3
St. Mirren v. Hamilton A.	200 to 1 — 5 — 3 — 3
Third Lanark v. Aberdeen	6 to 1 — 1 Correct Score.
Alloa v. Dumbarton	20 to 1 — 2 "
Armadale v. Brechin City	50 to 1 — 3 "
Edinburgh C. v. Albion R.	In the event of void matches—
E. Stirling v. Dunfermline	1 to 4 — 1 winning team
Forfar Ath. v. Queen of South.	1 to 3 — 2 winning teams
Montrose v. Arbroath	1 to 2 — 3 winning teams
Raith R. v. Hibernian	1 to 1 — 4 winning teams
St. Bernard's v. Bo'ness	5 to 2 — 5 winning teams
Stenhousmuir v. King's Park	

SHORT LIST For 26th Sept., 1931

Blackpool v. Manchester City	Rotherham v. Stockport
Manchester U v. Chesterfield	York C. v. Wrexham
Norwich v Torquay	St. Mirren v. Hamilton
Watford v. Bournemouth	Forfar v. Queen of the South.

SHORT LIST.

3 to 1—1h 1d	14 to 1—1h 2d	40 to 1 1a 3d
4 to 1—1a 1d	14 to 1—4h 1d	20 to 1—5 wins
6 to 1—3 home	14 to 1—1a 2d	30 to 1—6 wins
7 to 1—2h 1a	16 to 1—2h 1a 1d	60 to 1—7 wins
8 to 1—1h 1a 1d	18 to 1—1h 3a	100 to 1—8 wins
8 to 1—2h 1d	18 to 1—2h 2d	If postponements occur:
9 to 1—1h 2a	18 to 1—1h 2a 1d	
10 to 1—3 away	13 to 1—4 away	5 to 2—3 selections
10 to 1—4 home	25 to 1—3a 1d	1½ to 1—2 selections
10 to 1—3h 1a	25 to 1—1h 1a 2d	4 to 6—1 selection.
12 to 1—3h 1d	30 to 1—2a 2d	
12 to 1—2h 2a	38 to 1—1h 3d	

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6 to 1 6 Wins. 20 to 1	8 Wins. 100 to 1 10 Wins.

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MEN WHO KISS THEIR TYPISTS

WOMAN M.P.'s PIQUANT COMMENT IN DEBATE.

G.K.C.'s Sallies

"Most men have typists and kiss them, but as wives are sensible the world goes on," said Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., discussing with Mr. K. K. Chesterton the problems of love and marriage raised in "The Love Game," now playing at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

The discussion took place between the acts of a midnight performance of the play in aid of the Oak Hill Journalists' Home.

While not disagreeing with Mr. Chesterton's defence of home and family life, Miss Wilkinson suggested that the attitude of Ann Page (Phyllis Thomas), the typist-secretary with whom David Armstrong (Malcolm Keen) becomes infatuated, is only one aspect of the emancipation of women.

When Mrs. Armstrong (Marie Lohr, whose last performance it was before sailing for America) agrees to divorce her husband so that he can marry the typist, the girl declares that the last thing she wants is marriage, and breaks off the attachment.

"GHOSTS."

Mr. Chesterton, who "kicked off" at 2 a.m., said it was the hour at which ghosts and skeletons (including himself appeared. (Laughter.)

"I wonder whether perhaps it would have been a refined rebuke," he said, "if everybody had appeared in pyjamas looking as if they had only recently been awakened from sleep.

"Things being as they are, we have got to invent some difference of opinion in an astonishingly short time without really having any difference of opinion at all.

"Everybody leaves out of their discussions of marriage the simple morality of the promise. No one is bound to go into church or to a register office to vow that he will remain faithful to one particular person.

PROMISES AND SENTIMENT.

"Everyone is free to roam about the world and be as polygamous as he likes."

"If you want a house built, you don't give the contract to a builder and then suddenly alter your decision, saying, 'A strange mood passed over me.' No one talks that sort of nonsense about promises in other relations of life. The whole question for modern people to settle is whether such promises should be made.

"As long as a young woman smokes cigarettes, drinks cocktails, and talks cynicisms she is allowed to be as sentimental as she likes."—"Reynold's Illustrated Weekly."

BLOW AT WHITE SLAVERY.

Women Police For S. America

A difinite step towards the wiping out of white slavery and licensed prostitution in South America, is how Commandant Mary Allen, head of the Women's Auxiliary Service, describes the introduction of women police in Uruguay.

The action is a direct result of the Commandant's visit to South America to attend the Feminist Conference.

She made a speech, and two days later, although it had never previously thought of it, the Government of Uruguay issued a decree for six women police to be appointed.

They are to deal exclusively with offences in which women and children are offenders or victims.

"The trouble with most of the girls who fall," said Commandant Allen, "is that they are out of a job or deserted. They have no money, no one to turn to. Then they are given glowing pictures of life in a licensed house—the ease, the comfort, the pretty clothes, and, above all, the security.

NOT TOLD THAT.

"Once they are in, there is no more hope in life for them, but they are not told that."

"If there are women police, such girls—and they are the majority of the prostitute class—can be given a fresh start.

"Girls who are sent from other countries by white slavers are met at the ports by clever-tongued men, who tell them what a wonderful job they are going to.

"If they accept, that is the end of them, and they know that if they refuse they are stranded in a foreign country with no money and no friends.

"A policeman may see the white slaver talking to the girls, but if he interfered the girl would probably take the man's part, and he could do nothing.

"The women police appointed in Uruguay are all good linguists and of splendid character".—"Reynold's Illustrated News."

MR. S. N. MUKERJI'S MINUTE.

Objection Against Nomination

The following is the minute by Mr. S. N. Mukerji to the Report of the Committee on Indian Military College:—

In the selection of candidates to the Indian Military College, the majority of the Committee favour the allotment of half the vacancies, i.e., 30 a year to cadets from the ranks of the Indian Army. Of the remaining thirty vacancies, recommend that 24 a year should open to competition and that the Commander-in-Chief should have the right to fill six vacancies by nomination from among those candidates who have qualified at the entrance examniation but have failed to secure a place in open competition. This proportion between the nominated candidates and those who may enter by competition is far in excess to what has existed so far. At present, a number not exceeding five of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers may be nominated to Sandhurst, while as many as 20 vacancies at Sandhurst are offered annually by competition. Actually this power of nomination has been so far exercised in the case of two Viceroy's Commissioned Officers only.

The proposed regulation makes it imperative for the Commander-in-Chief to select as many as thirty cadets each year from the ranks of the Indian Army out of the total intake of 60. That during the last three or four years, only two persons from the Indian Army were considered fit for nomination for a course at Sandhurst forces one to the conclusion that men of the proper standard for King's Commissioned ranks are not forthcoming in the existing army. If it is intended to recruit new men of a higher type into the Army by offering them the bait of an early nomination to a course at the Indian Military College, the question naturally arises why such men should not be persuaded to sit at the open competition. They have not fared worse in the past than members of the non-enlisted classeas the open Army Entrance Examination. Of all the Indian cadets that have gained admission into Sandhurst, Woolwich and Granwell so far, over 70 per cent. belong to the enlisted classes and these found their way there not by nomination but through open competition. This should eliminate a great deal of the rear which appears to exist among certain sections of the people that if a larger proportion were admitted into the Military College on the result of open competition, the officer ranks of the army will be swamped by members of the non-enlisted classes.

THE OBJECTIVE.

The suggested high proportion of nominated candidates from among Indian Army Cadets can hardly be justified as long as the ranks of the Indian Army are not thrown open to all classes. The objective ought to be the creation of a national army for the defence of the country and for this purpose all the available talent should be made use of. After all, to a considerable extent, the difference between enlisted and non-enlisted classes is an artificial one. It is not that the so-called non-enlisted classes do not wish to enter the army but the fact is that they are definitely debarred from doing so. It is difficult to realise the justice of it when King's Commissioned ranks have been thrown open to members of the non-enlisted classes if they choose to come through the door of open competition. Whatever difference existed between the two classes a few decades ago, education with its leavening effect has been helping to remove it and difference is fast disappearing. A glance at the University terms or even at the University Training Corps in the Punjab and Delhi which are the homes of most of the enlisted classes will show that except perhaps in Tug-of-War, in most of the events, members of the non-enlisted classes have by no means played an insignificant part. In fact, in certain games and even in the U. T. C. sometimes, it is members from such classes that have shown better results than members from enlisted classes.

REASONS OF BRITISH ARMY'S EFFICIENCY

There is another reason why I find it difficult to accept this high proportion. If it is true that the efficiency of the British army is due to the fact that its officers have had their early training in Public Schools in England, and that we may expect such high efficiency for our Indian Army, provided we can have more schools of the type of Prince of Wales' College in Dehra Dun, where, as in the Public Schools of England, a definite effort is made in developing character, power of leadership and initiative, and provided our cadets receive their early training in such Schools before they go on to the Indian Military College, it will certainly not be in the interests of the future army of India if as many as 50 per cent. of the cadets for the Military College are taken from the Indian Army ranks which can hardly boast of having recruits from among the Dehra Dun College boys or from any other institution of a similar type. Most of the recruits in the Indian Army are likely to be men with little education or if they are educated, they have in most cases received their education in schools which are far from the Public School type. In the Army, they are brought up in an atmosphere where they acquire the habit of receiving orders and carrying them out. There are few opportunities for the development of the powers of leadership an initiative. If it is argued that the Indian Military College with its its three years' course will give such men the necessary character, it must be remembered that such men will come to this institution at the mature age of 23 to 25 years and cannot be expected to acquire traits of character which young lads in institutions like the Prince of Wales' College can acquire before they come to the Military College at the age of 18 to 20.

OBJECTION AGAINST NOMINATION.

But I would like to record my very strong objection to the principle of nomination itself: In an ideal state, where various sections are more or less homogeneous from the point of view of education, culture and even military traditions, nomination ought to be reduced to a minimum and should be exercised sparingly. I admit that, situated as we are, there has to be for some time to come a considerable place assigned to nomination. This should be reduced to its minimum as soon as education imparted on right lines in institutions scattered all over the country is able to produce merit and character which should be the only two necessary requirements for admission to the college. I would therefore be inclined to favour as a temporary measure one-third of the vacancies to be filled up by nomination and two-thirds by competition, as against 40 per cent. by competition at present, in the hope that before long when members of the enlisted classes have equally taken advantage of the educational facilities, there shall be only one-fifth of the places reserved for nomination. This, I feel confident, will not hit the members of the enlisted classes, for under my proposal, and in view of the successes they have hitherto achieved in open competition, they will have at least 40 to 45 members of their classes in the Indian Military College out of the total of 60.

S. N. MUKARJI.

1st July 1931.

RETRENCHMENT IN C P

Redistribution Of Districts And Divisions

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

A communique issued by the Local Government under date 17th inst. states as follows:—

"It is announced for public information that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the abolition of the Nerbudda Division and the three revenue districts of Seoni Damoh and Narsinghpur. These Districts will be merged in the Chhindwara, Saugor and Hoshangabad Districts, respectively.

At the same time a redistribution of Divisions will be effected as follows:—

Nagpur Division: Nagpur, Wardha-Chanda, Chhindwara and Betul Districts.

Jubbulpore Division: Jubbulpore, Saugor, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar Districts.

Chhattisgarh Division: Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Bhandara and Balagha Districts.

The area comprised in each of the Districts to be abolished will be constituted a Sub-Division, with a Sub-Divisional Officer and Assistant District Superintendent of Police posted at the present headquarters.

The medical charge of the area will be transferred to the Civil Surgeon of the new District, an Assistant Surgeon being retained as at present in charge of the main hospital at the former head quarters.

The above changes will come into force from October 1.—A.P.

MILLOWNERS AND KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We deaily read the heart-rending and distressing news about the flood-stricken villages and its people, and appeals in that connection for funds to give relief. As far as Malvan and Konkan are concerned one is at a loss to know what the Millowners' Association has done to help those unfortunate people the victims of flood? Are they not aware of the fact that the majority of their workers working in their mills form the bulk of the population of Malvan and Konkon? Is it not their sacred duty to go to the rescue of those who are the backbone of their prosperity? I think they will realise their obligation and will do the needful in this connection which will be better late than not at all. By the way I want to put a suggestion for the consideration of the relief Committees and the general public. Will it not be helpful, Sir, if the dramatic companies and cinema houses come forward to give one performance at least in aid of the Bengal and Konkan Relief Funds? In this connection every cinema house and every dramatic company should give one show and one play in aid of the Funds the entire proceedings of which should be contributed to the Relief Funds.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar.

MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED IN JODHPUR

Ban Period Extended For 2 Months

The Secretary of Youth League, Jodhpur, writes:—

"The prohibition period of holding processions, etc., expired on the 13th instant and consequently the Marwar Youth League organised a public meeting to be held on the 17th instant. The main speaker was to be Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Vice-President.

The State authorities extended the period for two months, and the notices were served to the Secretary and Makhmoor Sahib under Sec. 188 and 144 respectively. Owing to the advice of the elderly people and Mr. Makhmoor, the order was not defied.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL.

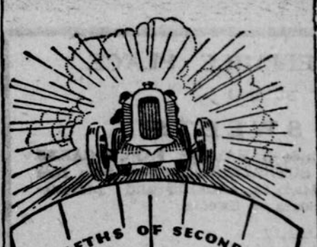
Unwanted Measure

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika", writes:—

It will be recalled that the Foreign Relations Ordinance was promulgated in the beginning of April last by Lord Irwin. The immediate cause for such an extraordinary measure was the publication of a certain letter from ex-King Amanullah in some of the Muslim papers of the Punjab. It was said that the letter contained grave allegations against the present Ruler of Afghanistan. The Ordinance has been in force for nearly six months and during this period only the editors of two vernacular papers of Lahore, viz., the daily "Zamindar" and the weekly "Afghanistan" were punished. Yet Mr. Howell observes in the statement of objects and reasons appended to his Bill that "of late a certain section of the Indian Press has embarked upon a campaign of propaganda against the present ruler of an adjoining and friendly State...." and has justified the proposed measure on the ground that "under the existing law of British India powers are lacking to enable the Government to discharge this international responsibility." It is not difficult to surmise who "the present ruler of an adjoining and friendly State" is but it is not known what "one other friendly adjoining country" is. There would have been, we think, no harm if the framer of the Bill had been explicit on these points.

We yield to none in our desire that the good relations between His Majesty's Government and the rulers of these States should be maintained. But we think this can be done in ways other than rushing a reactionary measure through the Assembly. There are no doubt certain vernacular papers who sometimes make irresponsible criticisms of the actions of Afghan and other Governments but their number is very small. And that to check this so-called "campaign of propaganda" journals the Government should resort to a permanent measure like this shows nothing but utter lack of imagination. The result of Mr. Howell's Bill, if passed into law, will be to interdict once for all any honest and unbiassed criticism of maladministration obtaining in Afghanistan or in any other independent country. The Press all the world over has the udoubted right to criticise the actions of any Government. But Mr. Howell thinks that the Indian Press has no right to do so so far as Afghanistan at least is concerned. Can Mr. Howell tell us if a British newspaper will be proceeded against under the English Common Law if it subjects, on unimpeachbale grounds, the actions of any other Foreign State to virulent criticism.

There is another thing to be noted in this connection. The Legislative Assembly will be called upon to discuss the Foreign Relations Bill. Has the Assembly any the least voice in questoins relating to Government of India's Foreign Relations? Not at all. Why, then, the Assembly should be asked to discuss a Bill like this? What is the necessity of enacting a farce like this? The duty of the members of the Legislative Assembly is plain and we need hardly impress on them the mischievous possibilities of the proposed measure.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mahabari Memorial Hall.

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.—Dr. N. D. Patel will lecture to post graduates on Eye Symptoms in Neurology, to-day (Monday) at A. M. C. F. O. Hospital, at 6-30 p.m.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—The Annual General meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Youth League will be held on Sunday, 27th inst. at 8-30 a.m. at the Saranjam Karyalaya, Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya, is a candidate for the ensuing election of the Municipal Corporation from "G" Ward.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A General Meeting of the Union and a Social Evening will be held at the Union Hall on Friday next at 7-30 p. m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: The Monthly At Home will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, when Mr. Hutchinson will speak on the "Work of the All-India Blind Relief Association."

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA SOCIAL REFORM LEAGUE.

The first annual All-India Kayastha Social Reform League Conference will be held at Lucknow during the Dasehra Holidays on the 19th and 20th October 1931. A reception Committee at Lucknow with B. Ishwar Dayal Saheb Advocate Lucknow as Chairman, has been formed and is vigorously making necessary arrangement for it.

NAVAJIVAN SANGH: A meeting of the Members and Associates of the Navajivan Sangh was held on the 16th when Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalekar presided.

The President said, the Sangh is a body of workers with a certain definite programme. The rules of such a body ought to be strictly enforced. These members who do not or unable to observe rigidly the discipline of the Sangh automatically cease to be its members. They can remain as associates helping the institution to the best of their ability. There should not be any relaxation in the observance of the discipline just to suite the convenience of same members. Mahatmaji when he was in Yerwada Jail sent a message to the Sangh insisting on rigidity of discipline.

Jain Munis And Fasts.

Two desciples of Pandit Munishri Chauthmal Ji Maharaj have observed fasts for 42 and 34 days respectively and kept themselves on hot water merely; the last day's celebration of the fast will be held at 170, Kandawadi Jain Upashraya to-morrrw, (Tuesday), between 8 to 9-30 a.m.

STATEMENT OF CURRENCY

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department.

September 15, 1931.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Notes in circulation—1484840.
Reserve coin and bullion—
In India Silver coin 1264457.
In India gold bullion 71929.
In India Silver bullion 57977.
In England Gold bullion. Nil.
In England. Silver bullion Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions. Gold bullion Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions Gold bullion nil. Silver bullion nil.
Securities (purchase price). In India 90477.
Securities (purchase price). In England Nil.
Internal bills of exchange Nil.

Two Mills Classed As Swadeshi On Boycott List

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

"The following two mills are not on the Boycott List and are classed as Swadeshi Mills:

1. The Banktwshwar Cotton Mills, Amritsar.
2. The Aurangabad Mills, Ltd., Aurangabad."

Bombay Gymnastic Institute.

Prof. D. M. Kalyanpurker intends to start a Free Physical Training Camp in October Vacation for twenty days in Bombay for College Students, provided at least 50 of them join the Camp.

The following subjects will be specially included in the programme:— 1 Lathi. 2 Lakdi, 3 Bothati, 4 Patta, 5 Fari-Gadga, 6 Wrestling, 7 Ambulance Work etc. Certificates will be issued to the successful students.

Lodging arrangements will be made free.

EXCITING MATCH BETWEEN ISLAM GYMKHANA AND EUROPEANS.

—:o:—

Holiday Cricket On Kennedy Seaface.

HINDU GYMKHANA DRAW WITH VIJAYA C. C.

Large holiday crowds watched an exciting finish of a match played between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday. Playing first the Muslims piled up 181 runs for the loss of only 3 wickets and declared their innings.

Mohiuddin and Kazi delighted the crowds by an all round batting display. Their third wicket partnership produced 93 runs and both were unbeaten with 50 and 59 runs respectively to their credit. Another outstanding performance for the Muslims was that of A. N. Botawala who collected 38 runs which included a sxier and 4 four's.

EUROPEANS PUT UP STIFF FIGHT.

With a huge deficit the Europeans went into play but they had to battle with time and were only 11 runs short of their opponents when the stumps were drawn for the day. Muirhead remained not out and hit 74 runs which included 7 boundaries. The Bombay Gymkhana scored 170 for the loss of 5 wickets and the match ended inconclusively.

The following were the scores:—

Islam Gymkhana:—

Shariff c. Muirhead b. Corrie 0, Kadri 1. b. w. b. Horton 29, A. U. Botawalla c. Horton b. Cullen 38, Mohiuddin (not out) 50, Kazi (not out) 59, extras 3. Total for 3 wickets 181.

Bowling analysis: Corrie 1 wicket for 46 funs, Horton 1 for 45, Cullen 1 for 34.

Bombay Gymkhana:—

Mackinnon c. and b. Hakim 28, Muirhead (not out) 74, J. E. Tew c. Khairaz b. Hakim 15, W. J. Cullen b. Hakim 1, J. R. Hughes c. Barodawalla b. Hakim, A. W. Horton b. Hakim 9, R. I. F. Mackintosh (not out) 22, extras 9. Total for 5 wickets 170.

Bowing analysis Hakim 5 wickets for 68 runs. Botawala 0 for 20 Mohuddin 0 for 8, Laljee 0 for 35 and Khairaz 0 for 26.

HINDU GYM. DRAW WITH VIJAYA C. C.

The match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club also ended in a draw. The feature of the match was good batting by Pavaskar for the Gymkhana who score 50 and remained unbeaten. The following were the scores:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—C. N. Mehta 1. b. w. b. S. M. Dalvie 51, S. K. Pavaskar (not out) 50, L. P. Jai c. and b. V. L. Dalal 9, R. R. Wadkar l.b.w. b. V. L. Dalal 0, R. J. Gharat c. Udesh b. V. L. Dalal 13, J. D. Wagle c. Dalvie b. V. L. Dalal 10, A. D. Mundze b. Gurtu 10, A. N. Bhalerao (not out) 27, V. V. Dhabolkar c. and b. V. L. Dalal 1, M. V. Dhumatkar c. Gurtu b. V. L. Dalal 5, G. B. Gowankar b. Dhosi 8, extras 23. Total 207.

Bowling analysis:—M. S. Gurtu 1 for 53, V. L. Dalal 6 for 71, H. H. Doshi 1 for 14; S. M. Dalvie 1 for 21.

Fort Vijaya Cricket Club:—T. C. Udeshi c. Mehta b. V. V. Dhabalkar 0, B. D. Jog c. Jai b. Dhabolkar 7, V. M. Merchant b. Dhabolkar 32, S. P. Kapadia (not out) 43, M. S. Gurtu b. Gharat 50, K. D. Dawkar run out C. H. A. Dhosi (not out) 0, extras 9. Total for 5 wickets 141.

Bowling analysis:—V. V. Dhabolkar 3 for 27, G. B. Gavankar 0 for 19, A. D. Munday 0 for 31. R. R. Wadkar 0 for 46 and R. J. Gharat 1 for 9.

HAVERO SPORTS V. TURNER MORRISON C. C.

The solitary century of the day was scored by Chury playing for the Havero Sports Club against the Turner Morrison C. C. on the Esplanade. The match resulted in a win for the Havero Sports Club. The following are the scores:—

TURNER MORRISON.

Green 47; Kajothia 32; Manjrekar 20; Dave 1; Sepoy 1 Redcliffe 5; Ring 14; Fenner 11; Liddle 0; Dove 0; Gloag 2; extras 9. Total 142.

HAVERO SPORTS CLUB.

Umrigar 25; Pathare 8; Tavaria 8; Chury 138; Avas 6; Ghaswalla 36; Bulsara 1; Bhesania 13; Bharucha 4; Dumasia 5; Javeri (did not bat); extras 4. Total 248.

PERSIAN C. C. v. PARSEE CYCLISTS (SPENCER CUP).

PARSEE CYCLISTS.

Result in a win for the Parsee Cyclists.

Scores:—

Dastoor S. 3; Desai M. 1; Pagdivala 3; Mistry G. 49; Baria F J 35; Badshaw F. J. 13; Katruck D. 3; Kotwal S. 4; Shroff P. B. 7; Parekh H. 3; Bhesania N. 0; extras 1. Total 122.

PERSIAN C. C.

D. Jafrabadvala 2; J. Mobedjina 3; A. Driver 0; F. Engineer 42; E. Pavri 1; C. Karkaria 26; C. Billimoria 4; J. Kumana 5; N Marshall 0; H. Mobedjina 0; B. Kumbata 0; extras 5. Total 88.

E. D. SASSOON'S C. C. v. "TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

Resulting in a win for the former.

E. D. SASSOON.

Scores:—

Sequeira 0; Master 5; Bhatkar 8; Kelvekar 9; Parelkar 26; Khatoke 22; D'Sa 26; Powell 5; Khopkar 2; Telang 0; Gupte 1; extras 2. Total 106.

"TIMES" C. C.

Bidaye 3; Fairman 16; Rajadhyan 3; Katili 6; Edwards 8; Parkar 0; Khandrkar 2; Deboo 5; Petty 5; Setoy 0; Gopal 0. Total 48.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. BOHRA C. C.

Resulted in a win for the St. Xavier College.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Scores:—

Ellam M. 22; S Gandhi 23; G. Dalaya 0; B. C. Mehta 24; H. Mistry 19; D. Fernandez (not out. Total for 5 wkts. 88.

BOHRA C. C.

Vasi 1; Abbas Noman 10; Bhatri 1; Karachiwalla 5; Merchant 0; Motinallah 10; Abbas Dawood 0; Kajiji C. 4; Khanthawalla 2; Khotari 3; Akhlvi 4; extras 6. Total 46.

NEW SOCIAL UNION C CLUB V. HINDU KYMKHANA "B".

Resulting in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana.

HINDU GYM. "B".

Scores:

L P Jai 31; P C Dholekia 0; C V Bhandarkar 4; N L Ghorpade 15; S S Bhonsale 15; R G Nadkarni 4, L V Apte Capt. (not out) 54; K V Bhandarkar 13; S D Aras (not out) 26; N D Engineer. K R Pondwal (did not bat). Extras 4, total 166.

NEW SOCIAL UNION.

Choudhary 0; J Rangnekar 0; Mhatre 0; Save 0; Mayekar 0; Nawekar 23; Shete 10; Gharat 0; Rangnekar (not out) 0; Shirodkar 1; Banavalkar 0; extras 1 total 35.

The match between A. F. Ferguson & Co. 'C' versus Postal Union C. C. for the Times Shield resulted in a win for A. F. Ferguson Co.

POSTAL UNION.

Scores:

E R Narsale 27; N B Sawant 13; D B Deodhar 0; N S Kerkar 0; W Pascoe 2; S V Gangnaik 8; S V Gokhale 3; G N Abhayankar 25; V S Varadkar 2; S V Tandulwadkar 1; A Juhar (not out) 9; Extras 4; Total 85.

A. F. FERGUSON.

G P Rajadhyaksh 6; H F Dadachanji 29; H D Vasania 23; M K Palkhiwalla 4; F A Cole 13; D D Battiwalla 7; Y A Cole 13; D D Bramhandker (not out) 13; N D Lovalikar 0; B C Mehta 0; D A Bade 0; Extras 6; Total 104.

RESULT OF SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Hindu Gymkhana (104) defeated the Bohra Cricketers (49).

A. F. Ferguson and Co. (73) defeated Master's Tutorial High School (54).

Mercantile Bank (49 for 5 wkts.) defeated James Finlay and Co. (35).

Bank of Baroda (66) defeated Lloyds Bank (46).

Bombay Telephone Co. (92) defeated Cathedral High School (81).

Municipal Sports Club (83 for 3 wkts.) defeated Oriental Club (80).

Tata Hydro C. C. (83 for 4 wkts) defeated Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Co. (75).

HARRIS SHIELD 3RD ROUND.

The Proprietory High School defeated the Chikitsa Samooha High School.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST 1931.

Electric Supply—For August 1931* Rs. 814578; Up to the end of August 1931 Rs. 6412227.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)—For August 1931 Rs. 537796. Up to the end of August 1931 Rs. 4333913.

Increase over same period last year Up to the end of August 1931 Rs. 5494.

*Executive of Supply to Tramways.

Bombay, September 19.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

A public meeting will be held at Lalbag Maidan on Monday, at 6 p. m. under the auspices of the Young Workers' League to celebrate the 'International Youth Day'. Speeches will be made on the movements of the youths in all countries and the tasks of the youths in India."

Gandhi Jayanti Celebration.

HOW TO CELEBRATE.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to celebrate "Gandhi Jayanti" from Friday, the 2nd October to Thursday, the 8th October. 1931, both days inclusive.

Door to door Khaddar hawking, attracting Khaddar Exhibition, Cosmopolitan Dinner, National Film Shows, displays of posters and distribution of handbills and pamphlets by means of buses, number of public meetings and Khaddar and Kesaria processions will be the special features of the Gandhi Week.

The following is the provisional programme arranged for the week:

FRIDAY the 2nd October 31:—(1) Opening ceremony of Khaddar Exhibition; (2) a public meeting at Chowpatty Sands.

SUNDAY, the 4th October 31: (1) A Kesari procession of Desh Sevikas will start from Mandvi. Daryasthan Lane, and terminate at the Congress House, passing through all the principal streets; (2) a cosmopolitan dinner will be held at the Congress House.

THURSDAY, the 8th October 31:—Bazars to observe half holiday. A huge procession clad in Khaddar and Kesaria Sarees by men and women respectively, all Wanar Senas, Volunteers Prabhat Pheries, etc. will start from Congress House, passing through principal streets will terminate at Azad Maidan.

GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR ALL THE DAYS DURING THE WEEK

1. Khaddar hawking and yarn collections by Congresss volunteers from door to door and street to street.

2. Exhibition of Cinema films of national acuvities with national songs by Sjts. Lalitji and Meghani and others. (Dates and places and rates for tickets will be announced later on).

3. Numerous Street meetings in all the wards.

4. The "Kesaria" processsion will be composed of women who will be in absolute Safforn coloured Uniform.

5. In the Khaddar procession on Thursday, the 8th October, 31 only such women as are clad in Safforn coloured sarees and men in white Khaddar can take part.

Public are requested to show their love for Mahatmaji by buying as much Khadar as they can and by helping the Congress to make the Jayanti Programme a complete success.

"How To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti."

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Congress will address on "How to Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti." All the Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan by 5 p.m. (S. T.) Special enclosures will be made for ladies. Speeches will be broadcast.

FOR WORKERS' BENEFIT.

All the Trade and Commercial Associations in the City are requested to issue instructions to close their business at 5-30 p.m. in the evening to enable the employees and others connected with the business to attend the meeting at Azad Maidan. The office-bearers and members of all Associations particularly requested to attend.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are expected to be present on Tuesday at the premises of the Desh Sevika Sangh (Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane) to discuss the programme of the Gandhi Jayanti Week as formulated by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

A PLEA FOR ONE UNION ONLY.

The Acting Hon. Gen. Secretary G.I.P., Railwaymen's Union Bombay, issued an appeal stating that 23 workers of the G.I.P. Railway (named) having discussed over the present situation have come to the conclusion that "unless there is one Union over the G.I.P. Railway, the interest of workers will not be safeguarded. They therefore appeal to the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union that they should immediately bring about an amalgamation of the two Unions, and adds that communication on the subject should be addressed to Mr. D. S. Valdya, New Rangari Chawl, Kumbharvada, Bhawanishanker Road, Dadar, Bombay.

Net Saving Of 5 Crores.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE AT WORK

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Associated Press understands that there is to be a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council this evening and also tomorrow (Sunday) and that the discussions will largely relate to the present financial position of the Government of India and the steps to be taken to meet it. It is further understood that there has been frecquent correspondence with Whitehall in this connection the result of which might be reflected in the Government proposals to be placed before the Legislative Assembly probably in the course of next week.

INTERIM "AXE" REPORTS.

To-day there was a conference of members of the General Advisory Committee on Retrenchment which was presided over by Sir George Schuster. The interim reports of various sub-committees except those of the Railway Sub-committee and the Postal and Telegraph sub-committee were formally laid on the table and the committee decided to recommend them to Government for immediate action on them.

THE SAVING.

The Associated Press further understands that the net effect of the reductions in expenditure proposed by these interim reports is a little over five crores of which three crores is on account of recommendations of the Army Retrenchment Committee. These do not affect the question of cuts in salaries which has been left for separate treatmenht. The Committee meets again on Tuesday when these and allied matters will be discussed.—A. P.

Recommendation To Govt.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A communique states:—The General Retrenchment Advisory Committee met to-day and received reports from four Retrenchment Sub-Committees as follows:—

(1) Army:—Provisional interim report subject to further consideration by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee who has not yet signed report owing to his absence from Simla.

(2) and (3). The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Stores, Stationery and Printing presented interim reports.

(4) The Sub-Committee on Public Works Accounts and Audit presented its final report.

The main committee passed a resolution as follows:—"The Committee takes notice of the reports of the Sub-Committees and recommends that they be passed to Government for immediate consideration and action. It is further resolved that future reports shall be directly presented to Government for their immediate consideration and action, copies being forwarded to each member.

The Committee then discussed various matters of procedure and adjourned till Tuesday next.—A. P.

WHY CHARGE EXCESSIVE "GATE-MONEY"?

Protest Against W. I. F. A.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I should very much like to put forward my views and voice my protest at the W. I. F. A. at their charges to midweek matches in the Rovers Cup Tournament.

I have taken into consideration the cost incurred by them in paying part expenses of the teams entered from stations other than Bombay. When two first class teams meet it costs Rs. 16. If the admittance price rises when a really good game is forecasted, why is it not reduced when a poor one is to be expected? In these times of economy one is hard put to find a rupee where eight annas may quite easily be spared. The soldier has to pay 8 annas to see his regimental team play, he is also paying for its upkeep. If he is a player in the Tournament he is allowed a player's pass but when his team is beaten his pass is called in by the W. I. F. A. and he pays to see the team who, may be, knocked his own out, play. In England one can see a match between the cream of the football teams for 6d. The W. I. F. A. may well argue that this is prohibitive as "gates" in Bombay are smaller than those at home, but then do they have to pay each player £8 per week, trainer's fees, etc., and pay exorbitant rents for what would be valuable building ground? Yours, etc.,

"ADGE".

Bombay, Sept. 15.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

A Calcutta Enterprise.

A Muslim lady interested in the uplift of Indian women and especially the education of Muslim girls is at present in Bombay. Mrs. H. A. Hakam (Husna Ara Begam) is the founder of the Muslim Anglo Oriental Girls' School of Calcutta (10 South Road, Entally).

Born in South America she returned to India 24 years back with her father and settled in Calcutta. Having lost her husband Mr. H. A. Hakam, Husna Ara Begam decided to devote her life to the uplift and education of Indian women and started the Muslim A. O. Girls' School five years ago. She has been conducting the school at great personal inconveniences and monetary loss. Within the short span of five years the school has made good progress and at present 116 girls are receiving education.

Mrs. Hakam who has studied the problem of girls' education and conditions in India and more especially the needs of Indian Muslims in this respect has drawn up a special curriculum which includes, besides ordinary education, religious instruction and domestic training. The idea underlying the curriculum is not merely to teach the girls how to read and write but to train them to be good mothers of the future generations of Indians.

Half the number of the students are given free education and the meagre income from fees and the grant from the Calcutta Corporation are not enough to bear the expenses. Mrs. Hakam has so far incurred a debt of Rs. 15,000 and has mortgaged her property for the same. Her plan is to redeem her properties and to conduct the school on a better scale also to open an industrial school for widows and an orphanage.

Mrs. Hakam is also a member of the All-India Women's Conference and takes keen interest in the uplift of Indian women. She has travelled extensively in India with a view to study conditions prevailing in different parts of the country and also to popularise her school. Her object in visiting Bombay is also the same.

Although educated and much travelled Mrs. Hakam sticks to the crude notions of 'Purdah' and the system is rigidly observed in her school as well.

Her address in Bombay is:—Mrs. H. A. Hakam, Sajan Building, Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla).

PLEA FOR REDUCTION IN COTTON FREIGHT.

Indian Chamber's Wire To Government.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary, Government, of India Commerle Department and also to the Railway Board, Simla about reduction in the Railway Freight on Cotton:—

"Joint meeting of representatives of Bombay Chamber of Commerce Indian Merchants Chamber Indian Central Cotton Committee Millowners' Association and East Indian Cotton Association unanimously resolved yesterday that Government of India be approached with a request for immediate reduction all round of 50 per cent in cotton freights in view of the unparalleled and catastrophic fall in prices and the anticipated further fall therein owing to large carry-over in the world's cotton market before the Indian crop begins to move in bull. Committee apprehend inaction on part of Government will militate against the Free movement of crop hamper free trading and result in acute agrarian discontent and subsequent loss of land revenue to Government. The Committee suggests loss of revenue consequent upon acceptance of its proposal be made up by increasing freights on imports and by rigid retrenchment and economy in Railway Administration. Committee confidently hopes Government will give most urgent and sympathetic consideration to the proposal before it is too late as otherwise consequences to the premier industry of India and the grower of cotton would be disastrous and its repercussions on Government revenues alarmingly tremendous. Committee feels that prompt action is the essence of any measure of relief to the cultivator of cotton whose condition is nearing starvation point owing to the unprecedented fall in prices. Detailed communication will shortly follow.

NORTH AND EAST BENGAL FAMINE AND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund will be held in the Club of the Bengalee Union on Monday at 8 p.m. All the Bengalee residents of Bombay are cordially requested to attend.

Mr. Abid Ali's Condition.

WILL BE ABLE TO LEAVE HOSPITAL IN A MONTH.

Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhoy's fractured leg was X-rayed again and Surgeons G. V. Deshmukh, J. D. Dhruv, and A. P. Bacha having carefully examined him on Saturday at the Congress Free Hospital have given their unanimous opinion that the progress made so far is entirely satisfactory and Mr. Abid Ali will be able to leave the bed within a month. No permanent defect in the leg is apprehended.

For the third time Mr. Abid Ali was chloroformed on Sunday by Surgeon J. D. Dhruv, and the wooden splint was tied to the fractured leg.

MAIL BAGS SNATCHED AWAY

Capture Of Alleged Culprits

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Information has rached here that nine mail bags were snatched away midway between Atharabari Railway Station and the Post Office at the point of revolvers by three youths on cycles. The miscreants cut the bags there and decamped with insured covers only. On receiving information, the Zamindar of Atharabari sent armed guards himself going out with them. The party saw the miscreants near Khalbola Bazar. The latter aimed revolvers at the party, which thereupon fired, wounding two. The third then surrendered and all of them were brought to Atharabari. They are alleged to have stated that they got information of the arrival of insured covers valued at Rs. 23,000 only half an hour earlier.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD SWADESHI MELA.

The Allahabad Swadeshi League has decided to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition at Allahabad for ten days, beginning from November 3. It will be called the Allahadbad Swadeshi Mela and will be held in the huge building and vast grounds of the Swaraj Bhawan, dedicated by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Nation.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Sept. 20.

Associated with unsettled conditions off the Coromandel coast, a wave of low pressure passed inland and a shallow low pressure area lies this morning over North Deccan. It has caused widespread rain from Konkan and South Gujerat to Central India. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Lower Burma with local rain in Assam and Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma west Central Provinces Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Assam Orissa Bihar Central India Gujerat Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma Bengal Chota Nagpur United Provinces East Central Provinces South Hyderabad Malabar and South-east Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Rangoon three inches. Tavoy one and half, Kyaukpyu a half, Patna one and half, Dhubri Cuttack one Dibrugarh Sibsagar three quarters Mymensingh Dinajpur Daltonguni Darjeeling a half, Khandwa one and half Saugor Pachmarhi one Agra three quarters Gorakhpur Bhopal Sutna Jubbulpore half Surat thee Bhavnagar Dohad quarter Mahabaleshwar Vellore three Parbhani two Ratnagiri one and half Kodaikanal one Karwar Sholapur three quarters Gulbarga Mangalore half.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain will continue in Tenasseram North Deccan Konkan and central parts of country and extend from Gujerat to west United Provinces.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, September 21, 1931.

PROGRESS BACKWARDS.

It will be recalled that in the Defence Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference at its session last year, some Indian members pressed the British Government hard to give some definite indication regarding the rate of Indianisation of the Army or at least to lay down a fixed period within which the Indianisation was to be achieved. Mr. Thomas, chairman of the Defence Sub-Committee, then stated that the primary thing to secure was to choose "the site of the building" for training Indian officers, to ascertain "the number of men you are prepared to train, the accommodation and all those things". According to the Right Honourable gentleman, who is still a Minister of the Crown, "the period (of "Indianisation") was all dependent on 'that' ". And he gave an assurance that an "expert" committee would be appointed to ascertain how to give practical shape to "all those things". Lord Reading kindly suggested that the Expert Committee when appointed should have before it two previous records of research by the British military mind into the problem of Indianisation of the army, to wit, the report of the Military Requirements Committee of 1921 and also the Shea Committee of 1922 on the Indianisation of the army.

There was precious little hurry on the part of the agents of the British Government in this country, the Government of India, to appoint this "Expert" Committee and when it was appointed, the Indian members of that body found to their amazement and very justifiable chagrin that although according to the Thomas dictum in London the "Expert" Committee was to investigate the question of "the number of men" India "was prepared to train", the Simla idea was to relieve the Committee from this task. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Philip Chetwode, as Chairman of the Committee, declared at the outset of its deliberations that the question of annual "intake" was already decided upon—and the number was sixty. The special correspondents at Simla of the Tory Press embellished the news. They cabled to London that there was "complete unanimity" among the members of the Committee regarding this vital point. The truth, however, leaked out and how mischievous was the propaganda to tell the whole world that Indian members of the Committee like Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and Dr. Moonje were agreed on a point which stultifies the whole scheme of Indianisation, is vividly brought out in the minutes of dissent by them and by their colleagues who have collaborated with them. They all express emphatic disapproval of the whole farce of wasting time in considering a scheme, which the Indian public will justifiably regard as a gross insult to its demand for genuine satisfaction regarding the army Indianisation issue.

The majority report of the Chetwode Committee makes recommendations for the starting of a military college for the training of Indian officers; the location of which is not yet settled, the entry to which will be practically debarred to middle class youth and the course in which will enable the cadet only to be shoved into a segregated army unit. The resolutions of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference recommended that "immediate steps should be taken to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation" and that "a training college should be established in order to give effect to the preceding recommendation." The majority report of the Chetwode Committee does not, of course, deal with the first question, the official mind having interpreted the terms of reference in their narrowest limits, and as regards the second it recommends an annual "intake" of cadets for training which clearly visualises its great ambition of Indianizing the army by the end of three centuries. Dr. Moonje complains in his exhaustive and vigorous exposition of the official tactics which resulted in making recommendations distinctly retrograde to those advocated by the 1921 and 1922 committees: "Government do not seem to have fully appreciated the significance of the general political situation in the country and particularly do not seem to comprehend the mentality of the people in respect of the problem of Defence of India, embittered as it has been by frequent repetitions, in season and out of season, of the allegation that the people of India cannot defend their country and that the Indian youth will not come forward to make the Army its profession, giving up lucrative positions in civil life." No, Government do not care to understand the "significance". The Chetwode proposals are a progressive indication of their determination not to understand. The 1921 (Rawlinson) Committee regarded it as feasible to replace within 30 years 6,864 British officers by as many Indian officers. The annual output of cadets recommended by it was 84 during the first 14 years, and 188 during the next period of Indianisation of 9 years. The Shea Committee visualised the holding of 3,331 Commissions by Indians after 30 years. The Chetwode proposals aim at a long period—of denial to Indians of their just demand.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE

Mahatma Gandhi gave a very "gentle" hint to the British Government last week that unless it placed all its cards on the table, it will be extremely difficult for the Federal Structure Committee to progress speedily or to show any real progress at all. Seeing no disposition on the part of the Government to change its policy, he felt constrained to observe in a special interview he gave to our Staff Correspondent: "The Government is like the Sphinx. It is so cautious in its utterances that it is impossible to know where it stands. We are unable to get on until Government states its views We must know how far it is prepared to go. The Government cannot for ever sit on the fence." And he concluded with the significant remark: "I have spoken gently this week; but it is not known how long I shall be able to bear this unreasonable hopeless uncertainty." The Government's position is rendered all the more uncertain by the fact that even the official delegates to the R. T. Conference pretend to speak as representatives of their respective parties rather than of the Government. The apparently unconcerned attitude of the Government lends force to the suspicion that it is deliberately purusing delay tactics to create the impression how difficult of adjustment are the various interests of India and how Britain alone can act as a unifying force in the country. And several of the members of the Conference carefully chosen and nominated as they are by the Government and representing none but themselves, seem to be docile enough to let the Government pursue its mischievous tactics. But we are glad to understand that the more spirited Indian members of the Conference are making common cause under Gandhiji's lead to compel the Government to make an early declaration of policy.

It may be objected by some that the insistence on Government coming out with its own constitutional scheme is inconsistent with the claim to Self-determination often urged by the Indian people. Such an objection is based on a wrong understanding of the demand now made by Gandhiji. The Congress and Gandhiji still stand on the right to Self-determination in the sense that they will not accept any Constitution which they do not approve of. But just at present the question under discussion is that of the procedure to be followed in framing a scheme to be finally accepted or rejected by the Congress. If the Government seriously means that even in the matter of procedure the Indians should determine it for itself it should have said so long ago. The people would most willingly have determined their own procedure and of a certainty would have held a Round Table Conference in India. Even now, if the Government would leave the procedure to the people themselves, let it say so; and the Indian people will know what to do and when and how. But the Government would not leave the procedure to be determined by the people entirely. It has taken the initiative in most of the earlier stages. It has invited a number of Indians of its own choice to attend a Conference at a place and a time fixed by itself. The Government also roughly indicated the scope of the Conference by saying what things were settled facts and what were not; though shortly after, it coolly went back upon its own word by seeking to regard the principle of separation of Burma as a settled fact. The Government cannot now afford to lead or rather mislead the Indian invitees into a sort of wild goose chase. It ought to give clear shape to its own professed intentions and submit its draft resolutions to the Conference. We trust in response to the suggestion of Gandhiji the Government will immediatley declare its policy in some detail and make the Conference really successful.

SHOCKING AND SUSPICIOUS.

The news about the Hijli Detention Camp in Midnapore are extremely shocking and suspicious. The official communique issued on Thursday states that on Wednesday night "determined attacks were made on four sentries, by bands of detenus," that "fire was opened to extricate them," and that as a result two detenus were killed and twenty injured, four being seriously injured. And, the communique concludes by assuring the public that "an enquiry is being held by the District Magistrate of Midnapore." The whole incident is extremely suspicious and considering its gravity, we fear that the communique is too cryptic to allay suspicions. It is clear in any case that the enquiry must be searching and not wholly official. At a monster meeting held at Calcutta to protest against the firing Mr. Sen Gupta, the President of the meeting, said that "there was unrebuttable circumstantial evidence to show that firing was unnecessary and unjustified." And, he asked: "If it was the menacing attitude of a section of the detenus that necessitated firing as the communique suggested, why should the walls inside the bedrooms of the detenus be riddled with bullets?" Government owe a prompt answer to that question.

RIGHT WAY TO HELP

One of the resolutions to be discussed at the forthcoming Poona session of the Legislative Council, is that of Mr. V.S. Patel, who urges raising the age-limit for entry into the services in the case of the backward classes from 25 to 30 years. This method of encouraging the Backward Classes, assuming that it is to be temporary, is infinitely better than the wretched method of reserving jobs for communities. The method of reservation demoralises the very classes that are favoured. For, those who feel that they can secure posts by virtue of their birth or influence with the powers-that-be, will be slow to attempt to win by sheer merit in open competition. In addition to the facility suggested by Mr. Patel a large number of special scholarships may be made available to the promising students among the Backward Classes in order to enable these classes to win by merit and in time to do away with every kind of favouritism.

Trifles.

"Frailty, thy name is woman," observed the cynic. Whether he made this profound observation, because he had a wife who deserted him, or because he was a confirmed misogynist, I have been unable to discover.

* * *

But this is slightly irrelevant as Life's trifles are. What is really important and relevant to-day is that other institutions in the world are also frail.

* * *

There is the British weather. Its frailty, its fickle character are well-known. Mahatma Gandhi must be enjoying it in his "minus fours"—a phrase, the translation of which, I am grieved to note, has added to the worries of "vernacular" journals.

* * *

And there is the Congress. Now, now don't get annoyed. I am merely quoting from the sapient remarks of the special correspondent in India of the "Manchester Guardian."

* * *

He says: "The Congress has been in the past rather a fickle body." Like some women, therefore, the Congress has a past. And like all of them, according to the cynic, it is fickle.

* * *

But what about its future? Well, it is extremely doubtful. According to this special correspondent, that future is not roseate. Why? Because "Gandhi handles the Congress in a most paternal manner."

* * *

And Congress listens to 'papa' or 'Bapu'. Very distressing all this for India's "trustees."

* * *

I have had disconsolate news from my friend "Simla Circles." He had a radio message from London friends that Mr. Shaukat Ali had embraced Gandhiji and that he was willing to talk things over with the latter. What are things coming to Ask "Simla Circles?" is everything lost?

* * *

No, not at all. There is hope for "Simla Circles". Mr. Shaukat Ali and Company are reported to be anxiously awaiting an early general election. British friends have inspired hopes in them.

* * *

"Let the Conservatives come back to power and you will get all you want" is their stimulating advice.

So all is well—for separate electorates and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan.

IN HONOUR OF THE MAHATMA'S BIRTH-DAY

A CRITICISM OF GANDHIAN IDEALISM

(By "VOYAGEUR.")

"I shall eat, drink, and make merry," would sound too incredible as words actually uttered by Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of celebration of his birthday especially when our penny-worth creative critics represent his philosophy of life as a dark, chill protest against all "joie de vivre."

GANDHI: THE MAN.

They were uttered, no doubt, with a light heart, half in joke and half, one cannot help ruminating, in reproof, with a little touch of irony. But he would seem to have no objection to allow his friends and admirers to celebrate his birthday and he had promised not only to eat a dinner in their company, but even to make them a speech. The pessimistic prophets of neo-Gandhism (in its most funereal aspects) will secretly repudiate their stone-idol and fall back on the pedagogic sophistries lodged in their mal-formed skulls, the sight of which is enough to send a wave of repulsion down any sensitive backbone. The Mahatma himself is no great connoisseur of gastronomy, although he probably possesses as much professorial knowledge on the scientific subject of dietetics as the great Pavlov (his friendship with the cat is quite reminiscent of the Russian's laboratory research). He has long outlived the cruder, if none too unnatural, pleasures of the palate and the joy of life finds expression in his case, in the higher forms of the activities of intellect and spirit. The habits of his physical living are simple to the point of austere asceticism, evolved as they are through the necessity of adaptation of his intense mental-spiritual life.

HIS PHILOSOPHY.

Yet, his is not the philosophy of negation, baleful and iconoclastic, and he would probably be found to be the one person, who practised tolerance in a world full of dogmas and dark taboos without surrendering his own conception of truth, of the values of good and evil, his almost too rich experience of life reaped, God knows, with what sufferings of the mortal flesh and triumphs of the fine spirit. The fundamental test he sets up is that of Truth that must be lived in the sublime isolation of the individual soul. How can he, then, display any antagonism towards life and truth (which, in a sense, are synonymous terms) expressed in variegated forms? How can a man hate life who also loved it? May not the hatred have been directed against all that comes in the way of the complete consummation of life? It is not, after all, very difficult to reconcile his insistence on asceticism with the deep humanistic trend of his entire philosophy and to define the noble ideal which both must span

TRUTH AND LIFE.

To misunderstand and misrepresent him is very simple indeed: and both his followers and opponents have been guilty of it. After everything is said and done, the fatalism of our heart returns and one asks oneself if Gandhi, too, has been able to cheat the Spirit of Irony of her toll. Sarah Bernhardt's coffin-couch has a profound, symbolic significance and all of us have to sleep in it sooner or later. The great "tragedienne" received bouquets and applause on the stage: but the cold and spectral coffin awaited her return back from the brilliant stage. Fate, it would seem, never forgives greatness. The high-strung tormented spirit of Dean Swift took joy in observing his birthday as a day of mourning. In celebrating the triumph of Death (who is blood-brother of Life) he accepted life and its purpose. Yet, something of the fine essence of life is released and escapes: something of the dreamer's dream lingers behind: the ecstasy of the poet's song does not quite die. Gandhi, too, has gone through the travail of life, lived for some dream with the solitary courage of his soul. He is not the first, nor (let us hope) last of the prophets: but he has striven to illuminate the elusive outline of truth. He has led lesser men, with humility and courage, towards greatness. He has lived and helped us live noble emotions. He has suffered and his suffering is well-worth the whole world's gratitude.....

INDIA'S INDIGENOUS BANKING.

URGENCY OF ITS MODERNISED REORGANISATION.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

II *

In connection with Internal Finance, we have already asserted that were it not for the presence and activity of indigenous bankers, considerable difficulty and impediment would ensue, as there are no joint stock banks worthy of the name which are prepared to give financial accommodation to a large number of the population outside the towns, particularly in the moffusil and villages in outlying parts. Neither exchange banks in the hands of outsiders, nor the Indian joint stock banks take a direct hand in the financing of agriculture, which is unfortunately the principal source of wealth of this large sub-continent at present. Our Indian joint stock banks are at present in a hopelessly inadequate number to be able to cope with this work, due to the all-powerful competition of outside exchange banks in large towns. There is, however a large field for operation open to our joint stock banks in the moffusil where they can with adequate organisation render considerable service. The idea of making the Imperial Bank open out two hundred branches originated through the want of facility for finance in outlying centres through the medium of our Indian joint stock banks. This factor has now become an impediment in the progress of Indian joint stock banking, because it is now argued that competition with the local branches of the Imperial Bank in a moffusil centre is unequal for them. These Indian joint stock banks have also failed so far in building up proper relationship with the indigenous bankers as one should like to see. It is estimated that the agricultural indebtedness itself in India (seventy-three per cent of whose population is engaged in agriculture) is about six hundred crores. Considering this large figure, it will be seen what a great part the indigenous banking, which largely deals in agricultural credits, must be playing in this direction, making fair allowance for co-operative societies, which are also taking a large hand in this branch of business.

ASSISTANCE TO MILL INDUSTRY.

A large number of these indigenous bankers, particularly in Indore, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and other industrial centres make deposits for fixed terms with mill industry and thus play a very important part in the financing of this industry. As is well known, the Indian Mill industry in cotton textiles is largely financed by deposits, because th share capitals of these mills are generally grossly inadequate for the purpose not only to answer the requirements of floating assets, but also for that of block capital. Only very recently we had the case of a large mill in the moffusil, whose share capital was about eight lakhs of rupees, whereas the whole concern was worth about two crores. The bulk of this extra capital is made up of deposit money received from private individuals and indigenous bankers or "shroffs". The latter in consideration of lending money to the mill agents, receive a share in the agency commission over and above the usual rate of interest allowed to other depositors. This tendency is most prominent in connection with the moffusil mills. The rate of interest here earned is between seven to nine and a half per cent. according to the condition of the money market. It is unfortunate that these bankers do not arrive at an understanding by which they could lend money to these mills on the security of their raw materials, like cotton, as well as their finished goods, because that would help this industry considerably, to provide the floating capital and att the same time the loans would be for a shorter duration instead of being locked up in fixed deposits of long terms. Of course, there is a prejudice among mill agents in centres like Bom-

(Continued on Page 8).

*The previous article appeared on the 17th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Between Many Fires.

Immediately after the Labour Government was succeeded by what is known as the National Government, Mr. MacDonald's real friends deplored his suicidal action in leading a Conservative-Liberal Coalition over the body of his own party. Coalitions had never succeeded in England, they said, and Mr. MacDonald had committed the greatest blunder of his political career in sponsoring one. Almost within a fortnight a situation has developed unmistakably justifying this statement in which was also implicit a prophecy. Mr. MacDonald is to-day right in the midst of many fires. There is a demand for an Emergency Tariff.

What Will He Do?

But, Tariffs, emergency or otherwise, cannot be adopted immediately, not so much because the present Parliament is not competent to do so, as because Mr. Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel and others will fight desperately for Free Trade. Then a gentle hint has been given by France that "an imposition of customs duties for the purpose of remedying the adverse balance of trade would constitute an infringement of the elementary rights of the countries engaged in normal economic relations" and "would injure the interests of both countries." And, who knows America may not follow suit! The alternative—Socialist schemes are an anathema to the Socialist MacDonald — lies in appealing to the country on the issue of Protection. Tory politicians are eager enough. But the "City" is not altogether insensible of the grave danger to Britain's financial condition involved in a fortnight of utter uncertainty. And, since a precedent has already been established, Wall Street has also volunteered a warning. Mr. MacDonald does not know which of his dictators to obey. He has to thank himself for his own miseries.

A Striking Gesture.

To render Mr. Aney's task easy and to remove unfortunate dissensions that have persisted for so long in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose has resigned all his offices. Some prominent members of his party also, we learn, have decided to retire from the active control of the Congress organisation. This self-denying ordinance—we wish Messrs. Sen Gupta and Bose had made up their differences in more amicable ways—bespeaks a high degree of patriotism in Sjt. Bose and his colleagues. They deserve the congratulations of the country and Sjt. Bose's moving appeal—the excellence of which was somewhat marred by his reference to past history—will find a proud echo in every Indian heart. But, Sjt. Bose is utterly mistaken if he thinks that his countrymen will allow him to efface himself.

Another Change.

We were informed, only the other day, that the Muslim "delegates" to the Round Table Conference met at the Agha Khan's rooms and resolved upon a policy of sulking. They decided that they should not take any initiative for any negotiations towards a settlement. This in itself was a modification of the original position of bullying. But, now comes the news that Mr. Shaukat Ali is arranging negotiations early this week. Have the Muslim "leaders" again "changed their minds," or is it that Mr. Shaukat Ali has parted company with—we offer our sincere apologies to our Communist friends—his comrades at least on the question of tactics, if not of ideology?

Congress And The Truce.

We are glad that Mr. Emerson drew the attention of the Congress President to a breach of the Truce in Karachi involved in the alleged circulation of a boycott pledge containing clauses relating to the sale and purchase of British goods. But even the "Times of India" report shows that the pledge in question was drawn up during the Civil Disobedience Movement, that it was withdrawn on the suspension of the movement and that the Satyagraha Committee, the body alleged to have circulated the pledge, was disbanded immediately after the signing of the Pact. The Congress Committee of Karachi, therefore, stands exonerated. But it has done well in re-stating the Congress position for the guidance of the public and in deciding to make further inquiries into the alleged circulation of the old war-time pledge. How we wish the same spirit of loyalty to the Truce were displayed by the bureaucracy.

Indian State's People's Demands

—:o:—

DIRECT REPRESENTATION IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

JUDICIARY MUST BE LINKED WITH FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The following manifesto addressed to the British people has been issued:—

The people of Indian States having been denied representation at the Round Table Conference, they are obliged to place their views before the public both in India and outside. This manifesto is specially intended for the information of the people of Great Britain who, in the last resort, are responsible for a just and equitable settlement with India, including the Indian States. It is hoped that it will attract the attention of people in all lands who realise that the Indian problem is a world problem, and will help to secure the support of world-opinion, which is such a tremendous force in our time, to the claim of the people of Indian States to have the present autocratic personal rule of the Princes brought under constitutional checks vested in representative institutions and exercised through responsible ministers. The reason for issuing this manifesto at this juncture is that the adoption of a Federal system comprising British India and the States, is imminent and that the entry of the States into Federation as they now will have the effect of stereotyping the present personal rule and fixing the yoke of autocracy more firmly than ever on the necks of States' people.

PRINCES NOT BOUND BY ANYTHING.

The present type of Government in most of the States, is vividly described by Mr. P. L. Chudgar, one of the Leaders of the States' people's movement in his book on the "Indian Princes under British Pretection". He says:

"Laws are issued in the form of orders, decrees, or firmans either by the Prince or by action taken under his instructions. They have no broader foundation than the mere caprice of the adopted with such modification as the Prince pleases, but these so-called laws are in no way binding on the Prince. He can repeal, amend, and suspend them at his will and pleasure, and deprive any man of his liberty, commit him to prison for an indefinite period, and banish him from his birth place at will without reason, charge, or trial. He can confiscate anybody's property, withdraw cases pending in courts, and pass such orders as he likes, regardless of the law. A subject cannot sure the Prince or his officials in the Courts for breach of contract or infringement of their rights. If an official, however law, commits a criminal offence in his private capacity, and even if the act constituting the offence is not in any way connected with his duty as an official, he cannot be prosecuted without the Chief's sanction. Even if there is no definite law prohibiting public meetings, the publication of newspapers or the forming of associations, no public meeting, even of a social nature, can be held, no paper can be started, no association formed without the Chief's sanction previously obtained. If these are held, started, or formed the police can at any time step in and interfere. Against the police there is no remedy."

LORD IRWIN'S ADVICE.

That this picture is not by any means overdrawn, is shown by the admonitions of successive Viceroys addressed to the Princes from time to time. Speaking at the Chamber of Princes last March, Lord Irwin told the Princes:—

"There must be a reign of law and order, based either expressly or tacitly on the broad goodwill of the community. Individual liberty and rights must be protected; and the equality of all the members of the State before the law be recognised. To secure this, an efficiently organised police force must be maintained and a strong and competent judiciary secure from arbitrary interference by the Executive and irremovable so long as they do their duty. Taxation should be light as circumstances permit, easy of collection and certain and proportionate to the means of the tax-payer to pay. The personal expenditure of the ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity, so that as large a proportion as possible of the State revenues may be available for the development of the community, such as communications, education, health and social services, agriculture, housing and other kindred matters. There should be some effective means of ascertaining the needs and desires of the subjects and of keeping close touch between the Government and the Governed. Religious toleration and conciliation in all disputes between the subjects are important, and last but not the least is the need to choose and trust good counsellers. By this, perhaps more than aught else, is a wise ruler known; and the fullness of his trust in competent advisers will in great part be the measure of the confidence which his people repose in him."

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

This passage from the Viceroy's address embodies substantially the demands of the States' people as expressed in their Provincial and All-India Conferences. The only difference is that while Lord Irwin would leave it to the Princes themselves to accept or reject his wholesome advice, the States' people want that his main suggestions should be carried out by the States as a preliminary to their admission to the Federation or in the alternative only such States should be admitted as have adopted them or are willing to adopt them without loss of time. The following list of minimum demands of the people of the States, was adopted at the third Indian States People's Conference held in Bombay in June 1931.

(b) Without prejudice to the above, this Conference puts forward the following as the minimum demands of the people of the States, without fulfilment of which all or any of the decisions arrived at the R. T. C. will be unacceptable to them:—

(1) Federal citizenship and fundamental rights for the people of the States to be embodied in the new constitution,

(2) Federal judicial machinery to be provided in the constitution to protect the fundamental rights of the people of the States,

(3) Direct representation of the people of States in Central Legislatures by the same system of election and power of voting as may prevail at the time for the people of British India,

(4) The judiciary in the Indian States should be linked with the Federal Supreme Court.

HELP STATES' PEOPLES.

In conclusion, we appeal to all concerned to come to the help of the 80 millions States' people who have been refused representation at the Round Table Conference where their future is to be decided perhaps for centuries. The Princes can in no case be regarded as representing the interests of their people. The representatives from British India at the R. T. C. have a special responsibility in this matter. They know the problem of the Indian States' people at close quarters. For the sake of some power for themelves they will not, we trust, allow the interests of 80 millions of States' people to be permanently sacrificed. They and the States people are kith and kin with a heritage of common culture and sentiment and it is an anachronism that autocracy and democracy should be allowed to flourish side by side in the same country.

The manifesto is signed by Messrs. R. Chatterji, Abhyanker, Seth, A. V. Thakkar and numerous other representatives from Indian States.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

CHALLENGE TO MAHATMAJI'S LEADERSHIP

British Press Correspondent's Vapourings

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes from India:—

There is not the least doubt that if Mr. Gandhi comes to London a large section of those whom we know as Moderates will take him as their leader. He has, as it happens, been working in close connection with them before and since the Delhi Pact was reached. The real danger to his position will come not from his own camp but from the opponents to the whole policy of the Pact. It would be almost impossible to make any estimate of the latter's strength inside the Congress Party. For the immediate future Mr. Gandhi has nothing to fear, but the real test will come either if there is breakdown in the Conference negotiations, or if there should happen to be some sudden conflagration, like the Moplah rebellion. In either case, it might be extremely difficult for him to maintain his hold on the Congress party at the Christmas meeting. Until then his position is fairly safe. The Working Committee are all staunch allies, and India is too large a country, its towns too scattered, to make it easy to organise an opposition except at the annual meetings. The first real challenge to Mr. Gandhi's leadership will come next Christmas, and it will be a serious challenge, especially if he is not present.

The Congress has in the past been a rather fickle body. The delegates are usually more progressive—they are certainly younger and more enthusiastic—than the rank and file which they represent. Their meetings have a certain resemblance to the yearly Labour Party Conference in England. The question is whether Mr. Gandhi will succeed in building up a controlling group of men with Moderate views. He has certain advantages which none of his predecessors possessed. No Indian politician has ever had so much prestige outside his own country, and the modern India is very sensitive to foreign, and especially to American opinion. He has also an immense following amongst Indian men and women who have little interest in politics, and a connection with the trading classes of Western India, both of which mark him out from the ordinary run of Congress politicians.

On the other hand, he has certain weaknesses as a political leader. His supreme confidence in his mission and his inspiration make him very autocratic. He handles the Congress in a most paternal manner, but is much too apt, when any opposition is brewing, to make what may be quite a minor point into a question of confidence in himself. He is bound to make opponents amongst other politicians, and even those who admire his general views will often find the Mahatma extremely annoying in his methods. The cult of simplicity is excellent in itself, but when it means carrying on an important series of negotiations without a shorthand-typist it may be exasperating. The implied claim to infallibility which seems to appear in much that he says and does is also rather galling to some extremely intelligent men in the Nationalist Movement who know that Mr. Gandhi has made some bad mistakes in the past.

Mr. Gandhi's whole-hearted supporters are, therefore, not to be found among the leaders of Indian opinion, but these will serve under him until the end of the Round Table Conference. Those who are definitely opponents will keep quiet. Mr. Gandhi takes his political future in his hands when he embarks for London.

NATIONALIST-MUSLIM PARTY.

The Secretary of All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) informs us that his attention has been drawn to the report of meetings held in some places in Bombay Presidency convened by one Mr. M. H. Sharf purporting to be on behalf of the A. I. N. Muslim Party and funds collected at such meetings.

Mr. M. H. Sharf is not authorised by the A. I. N. M. Party to convene any meeting or carry on any propaganda work on their behalf. Donations should be sent direct to the Treasurer or the Secretary, A. I. N. M. Party at the office of the party at Hoosen Mansion "A" Motlibai Street, Bombay, 11.

A library has also been opened in the office. English and Urdu dallies and weeklies will be available there.

ALLEGED COERCIVE REVENUE MEASURES IN MUTTRA

How Dues Were Collected

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Sept. 16.

Parkham is a small Railway station on the B. B. & C. I. meter gauge Railway Muttra to Agra, route. It is about 17 miles off from Muttra. Jharawahi is another village near Parkham and at a distance of 3 miles from it. On the 9th of September a big force of revenue officials went to Parkham for the recovery of irrigation dues and rents.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

The force divided itself into two parts. One part remained at Parkham and the other went to Jharwahi. They are alleged to have resorted to extreme coercive measures including beating, making people to stand up 'Murga' (an extremely painful posture in which a man has to sit on his two legs with his hands coming between the legs and catching hold of the ears), unlawful confinement without food.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

Even old men were not spared, they are alleged to have been beaten two of them becoming unconscious. The cattle, oxen, carts and the other belongings of the tenants were taken hold of and it is alleged, sold at once to any bidder on the spot for any price that he pleased to offer.

The poor starving people had in most cases to pawn their women's ornaments. On the 13th of September Thakur Shiv Mangal Singh, one of secretaries of the District Congress Committee Muttra, reached the place being deputed there for making enquiries. He reports that the revenue force remained in the above villages upto the evening of the 12th September or the morning of the 13th i.e., for full 4 days and then left the place because they somehow got the information that the Congress Secratary was coming up.

EXODUS.

At Jaharawahi when Mr. Shiv Mangal Singh reached there on the 13th September he found that all the tenants numbering about 500 had disappeared from the village none was to be found at the place. But shortly after getting the news of the arrival of the Congress Secretary all came back. After giving their narration to him, they again went back to their hiding places, lest they may be arrested by the revenue peons, for some of the Chaprasis were still in the village. They are still out of the village, some have gone to the neighbouring places.

PROHIBITION WEEK IN MADRAS.

Model Tea House To Replace Tavern

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The Prohibition week organised by the Mahajana Sabha and the District Congress Committee in conjunction with several temperance organisations in the city commenced this morning with the opening of an exhibition at Congress House by Dr. U. Ramarao.

Numerous instructive anti-drink charts, models and diagrams were on view, and a noteworthy feature was a model tea house as a counter-attraction to the tavern.

Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding declared that the first act of the future Swaraj Government would be to introduce and enforce prohibition law.

Dr. Ramarao in declaring the Week open emphasised the evils of drink and quoted the opinion of the committee appointed by the British Association.

Among the exhibits at the Exhibition were a number of posters lent by the Government Temperance Propaganda Department.—A. P.

PATAN JAIN LIBEL CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATAN, Sept. 18.

In the Patan Jain Libel Cases charges have been framed on all the accused on three Counts.

"Reduction In Grant To Schools Will Harm Education."

POONA SCHOOL MASTER'S LETTER TO RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Head Masters of several schools in Poona have sent to the Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, the following letter:—

Sir.—In the ad interim report submitted by the Retrenchment Committee to the Bombay Legislative Council, in July last, a suggestion is made to the effect that a flat 5 per cent. cut be applied to all grants under education (secondary and higher as well as primary). We have the honour to offer a few comments which will show that grants under secondary education should be the last item to be axed in any scheme of retrenchment which may be proposed by the committee.

There is hardly any expenditure incurred for or by secondary schools which could be regarded as superfluous or non-urgent, any reduction in the grant will do great harm not only to secondary education but to education of all type primary, secondary and higher; for secondary education is the key-stone of the educational structure.

INSUFFICIENT GRANT-IN-AID.

On page 20 of the report on Public Instruction in Bombay Presidency for the year 1929-30 we find that in 1929-30, out of Rs. 46,62,302, total expenditure on non-Government secondary schools for boys, only Rs. 8,54,313 or 18.3 per cent. were contributed by Government from provincial revenue. Even if we suppose that the unaided schools are all such as do not care to have Government aid (which is however not the case) and consider only the aided institutions, the proportion of the grant-in-aid to the total expenditure on these schools works out at 20 per cent. only. The one-third grant-in-aid admissible under the grant-in-aid code has thus long been a myth, and of about 500 Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys there are probably not even a dozen now which get their full quota of grant-in-aid; while on the admission of the D. P. I. in the same report there are at least a hundred which get no grant-in-aid although they have applied for it.

SECONDARY EDUCATION STARVING.

The starving of secondary education in the last six or seven years has been, it appears, due to the idea prevailing among the members of the Legislative Council that the expansion of primary education being the more urgent requirement of the nation, all available resources should be be concentrated on this one objective and that the expansion of secondary education may well wait for more prosperous times. We beg to point out that the experience of the last six or seven years should be enough to demolish the basis of this argument. In the year 1922-23 the number of pupils reading in primary schools was 7,00,248 and those in Anglo-Vernacular schools was 59,409 or 8.4 per cent. of the number in the primary. Corresponding figures for the year 1929-30 were 10,78,894 and 91,500 or again 8.4 per cent. of the number in the Primary. The rise in the number of pupils in the secondary schools has thus been keeping pace with the rise in the number of pupils in the primary schools inspite of the fact that secondary education is much more expensive than the primary and is accessible only to those staying in municipal areas.

WANTED MORE MONEY.

We may be pardoned if we say that it is bad administration to starve the secondary schools in this Presidency in order to find more money for primary schools. Fortunately the effects of this have not been so far as bad as they might have been. Parents' willingness to pay higher fees has, to some extent made up the deficiency of Government grants. In 1922-23, of the total expenditure on secondary schools 30 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenue and 46 per cent. from fees. In 1929-30, the corresponding figures were 26 per cent. and 54 per cent. respectively. But the ever increasing demand for secondary education can be met only by a liberal allotment from Provincial Revenue and if for financial stringency Government be not in a position to do this; at least let nothing be done to make the life of secondary schools more difficult than it has been in the last six years."

(Continued from Column 7.)

velopment of the proletariat did not and could not anywhere in the world, proceed by any other road than that of Trade Unions, with their mutual activity with the working class party."

"The seizing of political power by the proletariat, as a class is a glantic step forward, and it is encumbent upon the party to educate the trade unions in a new manner, distinct from the old one, to guide them, not forgetting in the meanwhile that they remain and will remain a necessary school of communism a preparatory school for the training of the proletariat to realise its dictatorship, the indispensable instrument for the realisation of socialism."

Mr. Joglekar will continue his statement.

Bengal Relief Fund Collection.

Members and Workers of the North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund, collected from the Mulji Jetha Market on the 16th instant, Rs. 252-3-3 in cash, 16 pieces Sarees, 14 pairs Dhoties, one Blanket 4 check Bed Sheets etc.

Nimbkar's Bail Application.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Sept. 17.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was one of the first accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case to secure his bail by arguing in person before Mukerji and Boys JJ. in the High Court. When the other accused followed him the Prosecution pressed for a Full Bench which rejected the bail application. The Prosecution subsequently moved for the cancellation of Mr. Nimbkar's bail on the grounds that he had made a speech in Bombay, his bail was accordingly cancelled.

To-day Nimbkar again applied for bail before the Session Judge and argued in person. He said "The most unjudicial argument which Mr. Kemp, the Crown Counsel, put forward when pressing for full bench was that "It would be a victory for the commintern" if the accused were released on bail and the great point of law which Mr. Kemp wanted the Full Bench to decide was whether the Communists could be granted bail or not. The Full Benh upheld Mr. Kemp in action but not in law. The judicial order of the judicial High Court does not contain a single reason for refusing bail to the Communists accused, the pros and cons are not stated and discussed."

"The Full Bench had said that there were certain additional tests beyond what Justice Boys had applied and found in our favour. I scratch my head to find out these additional tests which went against us but I find none stated in the whole order." He continued: "The Full Bench order was an 'unjudicial order.' The order refusing bail had been written before Counsel on both sides were completely heard, an order of eight typed pages was given in eight minutes after the Judges had retired to their chambers."

"A TECHNICAL BREACH."

Nimbkar then pointed out that it might be argued against him that he had deliberately broken the conditions and might do so again. He said that the breach was merely a technical one and even Mr. Kemp had conceded as much.

Nimbkar then calculated that this case would last for more than a year. He said; "Statements alone cannot be finished before the end of this year; even if a few accused produce defence witnesses it will take 3 months; the argument on both sides will take another 3 months and Your Honour has already said that you will require 3 months in the cool heights of Mussorie to write the judgement. Thus it will be at least one year more before the judgment can be given. For one year more I will be in jail for the pleasure of the Prosecution. Eat the jail bread and live in that dirty hovel called barrack. My detention in jail thus will amount to one year's simple imprisonment more and for nothing. It is a well known principle of law that bail should not be withdrawn as a punishment."

Nimbkar put forward the further argument that "the Full Bench had not controverted the generalisations of J. Mukerji about the nature of the case and likely punishment, for instance, the accused should have been granted bail earlier, they had not been charged with having committed any overt illegal act, the maximum punishment of transportation for life in case of conviction was not likely to be imposed, and that the case was of much milder character. These are pre-eminently the cases in which bail should be granted." Nimbkar said: "These remarks stand unchallenged and are in my favour."

Nimbkar then quoted 585 A. L. J., the case the Fatteh Sing, V. King Emperor, in which two parties were being prosecuted under Sec. 304 and one party was on bail and J. Dalal ruled that it would be unfair to the other party if it was not similarly released and given the same facilities.

He added: "All the non-Communists have been released on bail and are provided with all facilities while not only all the members of hte Communist Party but also those who, in spite of the fact that there was no evidence against them have said that they were Communist by conviction have all been summarily refused bail. I only say in the name of fairness, if it at all exists, give us the same chance."

He proceeded to say that the Court could demand any sureties and could impose any reasonable conditions though there was a ruling that the principle of imposing conditions was illegal though the practice were there.

Mr. Kamp opposing the application only said "I have nothing to say. It is a frivolous application." Nimbkar said in reply that Mr. Kemp was realise that it was more serious than he imagined.

The Judge reserved orders.

TRADE UNIONS AND COMMUNIST PARTY.

Mr. Joglekar On Their Relation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, September 16.

In the course of his statement before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Joglekar said: "Trade Unions are broader mass organisations, which amalgamate all workers, irrespective of their political convictions and views, in defence of its conditions of life and labour. The Communist party, on the other hand, unites the most progressive advanced and class conscious elements of the working class on the basis of a political programme. The Communist party is thus the organisational political leader by means of which the most progressive part of the working class directs the whole mass of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat along the correct path for the attainment of socialism and communism."

"But it would be quite wrong to believe that the party has nothing to do with the Trade Unions. On the other hand, it would be equally wrong to consider, as the prosecution in thsi case seem to do, that the trade unions are identical with the Communist party."

"Trade Union struggle is the primary form of working class struggle which brings the broad masses of the workers in motion on the basis of their immediate needs, inculcates in them the spirit of class consciousness and solidarity, and prepares the ground for the political education of the working class. Trade Union consciousness, so to say, creates the political consciousness. Trade Unions create the party. This has been the historical development."

THE ENGINE.

"To express the mutual relation between the party and the Trade Unions, in the pictures language of Lenin, "the party is the engine. Its cogs grip the cogs of the Trade Union Wheel and bring them into motion. The trade unions in their turn at in motion the broad masses of the workers."

"Things, however, do not function so smoothly in practice. The Trade Union movement is found in practice to consist of many conservative and reactionary tendencies. This, however, does not prevent the Communists from taking active part in the daily struggle of the unions. The real test of the struggle of the C. P. is the actual influence it has amongst the workers in the Labour unions. The party must learn how to influence the unions without attempting to keep them in leading strings. The pary units which work in the Unions must show devotion, activity in the daily struggle, in order to obtain influence over the unions."

"Lenin has pointed out that in the early stages of the growth of the party, the trade unions unavoidably reveal some reactionary traits, a certain limitation, a certain tendency to non-political action, a certain conservatism, etc., etc. But the de-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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COUNSEL CHALLENGES LEGALITY OF ROY CASE

—:o:—

CHARGE OF "SUBTERFUGE" AGAINST PROSECUTION

CAWNPORE, Sept. 18.

When the proceeding started yesterday in the M. N. Roy case Mr. Sinha defence counsel pointed out that Mr. Brajesh Singh, Joint Secretary, Defence Committee, should be allowed to come to the court. Mr. Sinha pointed out that Mr. Brajesh Singh briefed him and gave him instructions. He remarked that Mr. Brajesh Singh alone can give proper instructions He said naturally men with similar views as Mr. M. N. Roy can best give instructions in a case of political nature. Relations, he said, cannot be of much avail. He contended that under section 352 trial could not be held in the jail.

The court remarked that it would not allow Mr. Brajesh Singh to-day, but would consider the matter, as the order was drawn by the District Magistrate restricting admission.

Mr. Rajrena asked that he wants to lodge his protest against the restrictions imposed on him. He placed long detailed written sheets on the Court Table which the court said, it could not take.

Mr. Kapur, Defence Counsel stated he also wanted to lodge a protest on behalf of himself and his other colleagues about holding the enquiry in jail.

Mr. Sinha remarked inquiry in jail interferes with the accused's rights and jeopardises his position.

Mr. Kapur remarked that in the interest of justice the trial should be outside the jail.

JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Mr. Sinha at this stage said he wants to raise some preliminary objections regarding the jurisdiction of this court as well as jurisdiction in Cawnpore as venue of the trial. Counsel remarked that the accused was arrested under Section 121 on a warrant dated 10th May 1924 when the Conspiracy Case had finished. He said. prosecution under Section 121 cannot be lodged unless the complaint was filed after sanction was obtained from Government. In the 1924 case, he said, warrants were issued against four although eight were named in the complaint. No process was issued against M. N. Roy. The reason for this course is obious. In para 13 of the 1924 complaint wherein it is stated that Roy was living out of India and cannot be brought here. Counsel said the complaint ought to fulfil the requirements of Section 4 (a) which the complaint did not fulfil. He said no process was issued after the case was transferred to the Joint Magistrate. He said when the case was committed to the session the District Magistrate could not issue a warrant and, he said, the warrant was illegal and Roy's arrest was based on a scrap of paper. Roy should have been sent to Cawnpore immediately. But he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. Then Mr. Sinha pointed out that on 31st July he was brought to Cawnpore and produced before the District Magistrate who transferred the case to the Joint Magistrate. Both these acts, he said, were illegal because orders were based on authority who could not give orders. Therefore, too he said, this court has no jurisdiction. Then he said subsequent to Roy's arrest and production before the Magistrate complaint was filed on 31st August, but this, he stid did not do away with the requirements of section 196. He said the transfer orders did nothing against filing of the complaint subsequently. He contented that there was no warrant for the procedure adopted. He said he was raising this point before the committal order. Then he refered to the point raised in 1924 of jurisdiction of Cawnpore. The Sessions Judge disposed of the same in a few days. He laid great stress on the principle enunicated in English, as embodied in Halsbury, laws of England volume 9 page 283 which requires incidents to complete jurisdiction. There should be a criminal act and an act in furtherance of conspiracy. He said writing was not a criminal act and writing of the letter exhibit 40 found on the person of Mr. Usmani when arrested in Cawnpore is no evidence of the act in furtherance of conspiracy. He said mere writing is no evidence of criminality Unless the letter was posted. The prosecution admitted that Roy was outside India and treason was committed outside India and not punishable in India. He said that trial, if any, could be only in the Bombay Court.

Asked for legal authority on the point Mr. Sinha remarked that the matter was very clear. He could bring some.

In Bombay, he said, he would have had a Jury Trial.

Public Prosecutor remarked: Was defence counsel sure of having a Jury trial in such cases?

Defence counsel remarked:—He was sure; but he would be obliged if he is corrected and added that the prosecution was depriving his client of his rights by subterfuge and it was a valuable right which could not be lost easily.

Public Prosecutor Rai Bahadur Ganj Bahadur Durgaprasad said that sanction is required for prosecuting, but not for arrest. He said in the sanction as well as in the complaint in 1924 Roy's name was mentioned. The Public Prosecutor read portions of the order sheet when the defence counsel pointed out that against four out of the six accused warrants were orderd to be issued.

FRESH SANCTION NOT NECESSARY.

The public prosecutor pointed out that no sanction and complaint were necessary in this case and warrants issued on 10.5.24 by the District Magistrate were quite legal and under powers vested in him Roy was justifiably brought to Cawnpore and placed on trial before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore. In 1924 he could not be brought and put on trial because Roy could not be got. Hence issue of warrant was stayed. He said the first complaint was filed before any proceedings started and arrest requires no sanction of Government. Proceedings were started after sanction was obtained. The present sanction is merely a confirmation of the previous one and same applies to the complaint. A fresh sanction and complaint were not necessary. The Magistrate's order in 1923 was that warrants should be issued against only four of the six accused did not amount to discharge under any law. He said proceedings were kept in abeyance as Roy was admittedly out of India. All that was required under law was the first complaint and first sanction. There was no illegality from beginning to end.

As regards the second point of act and overt acts and acts in furtherance of conspiracy he said the defence ignored exhibits 9, 10, 21—letters received by Mr. Usmani from Roy. He said that they were all acts in furtherance of conspiracy and further they were all criminal acts and were enough to constitute an offence and as having been committed in Cawnpore where offence was committed as the letters were received in Cawnpore. The main critereon of the offence is the landing of letters. More over the presence of even the conspiration in India was enough and hence the offence was committed in India and Mr. Usmani was in Cawnpore. Hence Cawnpore court has jurisdiction Money was received in Cawnpore.

Mr. Sinha in reply said that the non-issue of warrant by Mr. Clay, District Magistrate, in 1924 against Roy amounted to the dismissal of the complaint. He said Section 203 Cr. P. C. provided that complaints ought to fulfil conditions and ingredients of Section 4 (h) Cr. P. C. After transfer of the case the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to issue any warrant. The warrant issued under section 190 (c) was illegal. Section 196 lays down the law on the subject. The arrest was illegal as there was no complaint and no sanction. A as regards cheque he said it was received by somebody else.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ballot Of Resolutions For Third Session

POONA, September 19.

Ballot of resolutions for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council which is to commence in Poona on 28th September was held to-day. The first resolution in order of priority stand in the name of Rao Saheb V. S. Patel who wants to raise the age limit for entry into the services, in the case of the backward classes, from 25 to 30.

Next comes Rao Bahadur Parulekar who will move in favour of construction of a new road in Ratnagiri District. Mr. J. G. Moore will move the third resolution recommending to Government not to appoint revenue officers and magistrates as members of municipalities and local Boards.

Other members in the order of priority are Mr. Abdul Aziz, Rao Bahadur Shinde, Mr. Achrekar, Rao Saheb Vanderar, Rao Saheb D. R. Patil and others. Only six days have been allotted for non-official business.

There are about a dozen non-official bills for introduction and 10 for first reading. Government business includes four bills namely, succession Duty Bill, Court Fees Act Amendment Bill, Stamp Act Amendment Bill and Village Sanitation Bill. It is expected that the session will last about a fortnight.—A.P.

KASHMIR ENQUIRY

Development Minister's Evidence

SHRINAGAR, Sept. 19.

There was a reference to Sir Albion Bannerji and an interview he gave to the press in Lahore in April 1930, in the evidence given by Mr. P. K. Wattal, Development Minister, Kashmir State, before the Enquiry Commission. Agitators against the State administration have much of this interview and hence the reference. Mr. Wattal said that on the day Sir Albion left the State service he gave a favourable interview to the Editor of "Ranbir" a local paper on the subject of the administration of the State.

At Lahore Sir Albion gave quite a different interview. Mr. Wattal said. "I do not desire to discuss that interview but I only wish to say that at no time during the two years he was actually in office here did Sir Albion their officiality or informally draw the attention of Government to the deplorable condition, as he termed it, of the Muslim subjects of His Highness, politically or economically.

I am not betraying any State secret when I say that while His Highness and other Ministers were in favour of cancelling the deportation of some Muslim memorialists of 1924 Sir Albion Bannerji was the only Minister opposed to such action."

Proceeding Mr. Wattal said that Sir Albion was dissatisfied with the position and when the Maharaja was in England he gave a sort of 'ultimatum' that he was very dissatisfied with the existing system of Government and that His Highness must either appoint him his Chief Executive Agent or accept his resignation. His Highness accepted the resignation.—A. P.

EASTERN BANK LIMITED:—Directors declare Interim Dividend at the rate of 3s. per share less income tax at the rate of 5sh. per £ less 1sh. 6d. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net Income Tax of 3sh. 6d. per pound. Dividend payable 1st October, 1931. Transfer Books will be closed from 29th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

INDIA'S INDIGENOUS BANKING

Continued from page 6).

bay, against borrowing on goods by mortgaging their godowns, but in the moffusil centres this is being done freely, with the result that banks like the Imperial Bank of India are able to lend money to the mill industry on cotton as well as finished goods.

WHAT FORM SHOULD THE MODERNISATION TAKE?

The first requirement of indigenous banking is the spread of education among the younger generation of the castes engaged in it as to the modernised form of banking and the local laws applying to banking operations as well as to the instruments handled by bankers. This education would have to be imparted in vernaculars because the children of indigenous bankers have neither the time nor the desire to see it imparted through the medium of foreign languages. Simultaneously, arrangements should be made by which certain well-known and well-established firms of private indigenous bankers are acknowledged as agents in outlying towns and villages for our Central Reserve Bank as well as for the Imperial Bank of India.

ACKNOWLEDGED GRIEVANCE.

The necessary guarantees would be here easily forthcoming and one of the most important grievances which they have put forward in evidence given on their behalf before the Banking Enquiry Committee would be thus redressed. This grievance is acknowledged by the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee as genuine and they have actualy recommended that the same should be sympathetically considered. The tentative scheme which they recommended is that the agency system should be introduced at selected places where there is no organised bank, either joint stock or co-operative, as a shroff nominated as agent to the central banking institution to receive funds for it, to be employed by him at his own risk, in making advances within sanctioned limits and subject to such general conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Reserve or the Imperial Bank. reason for this recommendation in the words of the Committee itself is that "if the indigenous bankers are encouraged to increase their activities under the proposed scheme. the central banking institution would be able to discharge its obligations to supply banking facilities in such areas through the instrumentality of an agency which would be more economical and effective than a branch in reaching the people in the moffusil and providing the link necessary to connect the central banking institution with the indigenous agencies now financing towns and villages". We would add that not only is this encouragement to the interest of the country as pointed out above, but that the additional advantage, viz., that by coming into close touch and association as agents of our central banking organisation, the indigenous bankers would get familiarised with matters of modern banking organisation, and thereby indirectly that would be a practical education of considerable value which will bring them in line with modern requirements at a much earlier date than otherwise. The Banking Committee also make an equally important an interesting recommendation in this connection, viz., that the Imperial Bank should allow cash credits to indigenous bankers on joint promissory notes and that the said bank should agree to discount or rediscount all trade bills on indigenous bankers. They further state that there should be some measure of co-ordination between bankers and other credit institutions and that measures should be concerted to make the position of the indigenous bankers approximately analogous to that of the London bill-brokers, though the Committee feels that until the bill market is developed in various centres, this result is not easy to achieve. They hope however that the establishment of a central reserve bank which will act as a bankers' bank would bring about, through a systematic scheme, a bill market in the country.

A SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

On the average, about fifteen crores are said to lie with the Imperial Bank of India at present without interest, and Indian joint stock banks such as the Allahabad Bank, the Central Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank have rightly asked why some share in this privilege should not be accorded to them. Under the Reserve Bank Act, a certain number of Indian Banks would secure recognition as "scheduled banks". It is hoped that this recognition will not be confined to joint stock banks, but would also be extended to a selected number of indigenous bankers who comply with such requirements, as may be deemed necessary as to the audit and maintenance of their accounts, as well as registration, as may be deemed necessary. The scheduled banks would naturally do treasury work in return it specified centres. Thus the facility for finance would be spread over a much larger area through a large number of banks instead of being confined to one central Institution which, owing to its huge size and exclusive tendencies, is not able to get into as close an association with the Indian borrower in trades and industries as seems necessary in the best interests of the country.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 3-30 and 10 P.M.
The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes The Love Market
GEORGE BANCROFT
In
"Ladies Love Brutes"
The Iron Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Great Detective Drama
"ALIBI"
A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax
Featuring
AUSTIN TREVOR

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Irresistible as ever
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT OF U. P. PEASANTS.

Government Denial

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Government, United Provinces (Police Department) in a communique says:—

"On August 16 the 'Pratap' of Cawnpore published a letter from the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Lakhipur Kheri, alleging that peasants were being maltreated. In particular it was said that tenants had been beaten in the Isanagar estate, which is under the Court of Wards, and at Simri and Saiyad Purwa, and that Mahabali Lonia had been severely injured and that the police were helping the zamindars to oppress the tenants. The Government have made inquiries and been assured that there is no truth in the allegations. On the contrary Mahabali is asserted to have beaten a chaprasi of the Court of Wards and a report about this was lodged in the police station: while some tenants of Simri are being prosecuted for alleged beating of the ziladar.—A. P.

Picketing In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, September 19.

The Bail appliration of Yograj Ahluwalya, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was arrested in connection with Bannu Treasury defalcation case, has been rejected.

After temporary settlement of Congress with foreign cloth dealers pending final instructions from the President of the Congress, the Afghan Youth League started picketing to-day on their own account. Abdul Ghaffar Khan refused to interfere in the matter. Congress in protest has withdrawn its volunteers who are standing by for the purpose of seeing that the terms of the Delhi Pact are adhered to.

Colonel Griffith, Acting Chief Commissioner, has returned from Dera Ismail Khan. It is stated that Hindus have since opened their shops there.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Dr. N.L. Varma, Srimati Shakuntala Devi and Mrs. Gandamal were arrested this evening under Section 108 in connection with certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by them on various dates. They have been released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each. The 24th September has been fixed for the hearing of the case.—A.P.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH AZAD MAIDAN MEETING

The mass meeting convened by the B.P.C.C. at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening had to be abandoned owing to heavy rain.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress President was to address the meeting on: "How to Celebrate Gandhiji's Birthday." Large crowds thronged the Maidan before the appointed time and eagerly awaited for the Congress President's arrival, although it was drizzling.

The Sardar arrived at 6-45 p.m. accompanied by Mr. K.F. Nariman and other prominent Congressmen. But just when he took his seat and commenced his address, it began to rain heavily.

The Sardar congratulated the audience on their patience and enthusiasm but said, it was not possible to go on with the meeting in the heavy rain. He assured the audience that he would meet them again and dissolved the meeting.

The gathering dispersed raising the usual National slogans and singing National songs.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFER OF ADEN

Imperial Citizenship Associations Protest

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Hon. Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association on the 19th Sept. to: (1) the Private Secretary, Viceroy, Simla; (2) the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla; (3) the General Department, Poona; and (4) the Private Secretary, Governor of Bombay, Poona:—

"I submit for favourable consideration the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Imperial Citizenship Association on September 19: "The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has learnt with surprise that the Government of Bombay have pressed the Government of India to take over at once the Civil Administration of Aden against the expressed public opinion in the Presidency whenever such proposal was mooted previously. The Council is unable to understand when responsible opinion in the Presidency supported the proposal as stated by the Hon. General Member, Bombay Government, in the Legislative Council last month. On the contrary public opinion of Aden and also the Chamber of Commerce as well as Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and other Associations representing commercial interests, have made representations to Government emphatically opposing the transfer. In view of these facts and in view of the general public opinion in the Presidency the Council of the Association do prepare and send strong representation to the Governments of Bombay and India against the proposed transfer as being detrimental to the best interests of the people of Aden who have been united to the Presidency for over 100 years by cultural and commercial ties and considerable portion of whom are citizens of this Presidency."—A.P.

MISS BAPSY PAVRY.

DELEGATE TO GENEVA CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

Miss Bapsy Pavry, the daughter of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji E. Pavry, is sailing for Europe next Saturday by the P. and O. liner "Kaisar-i-Hind" to attend the meeting of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, which is now in session at Geneva. Miss Pavry was a Delegate to the preliminary meeting of the Conference. held at Geneva in 1926, and has been invited by the Council of the Conference to attend the present meeting. During the Geneva meeting of 1928 Miss Pavry had the honour of being the only lady delegate to address the international gathering.

She had, moreover, the distinction of being the first lady from the Orient to speak on the Movietone, which recorded her message on "Religions and World Peace" Miss Pavry is keenly interested in politics and in the English parliamentary life, of which she has considerable knowledge. She has travelled extensively both in Europe and America.

During her present visit to Geneva, Miss Pavry will study the working of the League of Nations. She is an exponent of the right of her of many organisations conwomen, and is a member nected with the work. Miss Bapsy of many organisations con-Pavry is the author of a book entitled. "The Heroines of Ancient Persia", published by the Cambridge University Press in 1930. Miss Pavry will return to Bombay, in November.

LABOUR UNREST AT JAMSHEDPUR.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Emergent General Council held on 14th inst.:—

1. Resolved that this meeing of the General Council condemns the action of the Management of the Steel Co., in closing down the New Rail Mill New Shipping, New Finishing Mill and Plate Mill for a week and fortnight respectively and that without prior information either to the Labour Association or workers of the said Departments in contrary to their definite understanding given to the Labour Association, and thus keeping out the abovesaid Departmental workers on compulsory leave, in addition to the Bar Mill workers who were already on four months compulsory leave suffering acute distress.

2. This council further urges upon the presence of the President and requests him to visit Jamshedpur at once.

3. This council resolves that a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. S. B. Kar, M. K. Ghosh, M. John, N. G. Mukherji and K. Tirumalrao with the President, Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, local Vice-President, J. Das Gupta and secretaries Messrs. W. V. R. Naidu and H. M. Moitra as ex-officio members be appointed to prepare a strong case to be submitted to the Management on the present unrest of the workers.

4. Resolved that the following telegram received from Mr. Naidu, General Secretary be published in the form of bulletin and also mass meetings be held to explain the situation to workers:—"Have discussed affairs with President. He advises getting ready for strike. Inform all. Discussion proceeding."

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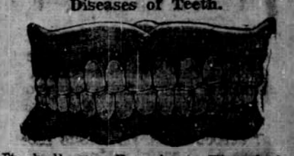
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INDIAN INFLUENCE ON AMERICANS LIKE EMERSON AND THOREAU—THOSE BRAHMINS OF BOSTON

How Indians In America Interpreted Indian Culture To Americans

In interpretation of how India is emerging from the conflicting ideals of East and West the object of the series of Summer Lectures annually organised by the Hindustan Assodiation of America, New York. This year, during July, several hundred men and women consisting of professors, principals and teachers, and students from no less than fifty different nations of Europe, Asia and the Americas, availed themselves of the opportunity to study India from authentic sources. Paying for admission, inspite of severe economic depression, the record attendance is a testimony to the deep interest in India.

The comprehensive nature of the Course will be clear from the brief sketch below. The Committee in charge of the Course consisted of Messrs. Prem Chand Lal, the President of the H.A.R., P. C. Mazumdar, Secretary, Hemendra Rakhit, Editor, "India", Miss Premila Sahane, Mr. T. Telang and Mr. Eralil Varghese. The meetings were ably conducted by Mr. Varghese who acted as the Director of the course. Much credit is due to Mr. Hemendra Rakhit who greatly helped in planning out the whole programme.

INDIA'S CULTURE.

Prof. Franklin Edgerton of Yale University and a former President of the American Oriental Society, spoke on "India's Culture: Its Appeal to the Humanist". He paid tribute to the antiquity and continuity of the culture of India—unique from other cultures in that it was practically uninfluenced by Greek or other civilizations. It was a rediscovery of India to the audience.

This was followed by a lecture by Mr. Prem Chand Lal, in charge of Tagore's Institute of Rural Reconstruction and President of the H.A.A., who spoke on "Tagore: His Educational Institutions and Ideals". He outlined the growth of a national system of Education wedding the culture of the East to the Science of the West "proclaiming the fundamental unity of creation," of which the Visva-Bharati is a pioneer.

"Facing India's Economic Problems" was the next topic discussed by Prof. Gyan Chand of Patna University, who, emphasizing the international interdependence of the economic problems of all countries, maintained that India will resort to protective tariffs to develop her industries as soon as she obtains fiscal freedom.

That women are no longer creatures of the kitchen but are engaged in a triple crusade of social, political and educational reforms, and that they are considered the mainstay of the many-sided activities of renaescent India was the gist of the address of Mr. K. Narayana Kini of the Mysore Educational Service.

His subject was: "Woman's Role in India's Awakening."

Mr. Syud Hossain, Lecturer and formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle," gave a graphic description of India's fight for freedom and emphasised the great importance of Mahatma Gandhi—the saint and hero in action, as the unerring leader of the movement. He predicted that if the coming Round Table Conference in London comes to naught India will speedily revert to an intensive form of struggle, the dynamic dimentions of which is hardly realised by the outside world.

INDIAN DINNER.

The course fittingly "finalled" with a dinner a la Indienne. Despite the sizzling heat of New York, running as high as 94 degrees in the shade, the guests, filling the banquet hall to capacity (many could not be admitted for lack of space), asked for "more rice and curry, please."

The Dinner was interlarded with national songs, music by Mr. A. Bose, recitations by Mr. S. Bose and brief talks by Dr. Kurt F. Leidecker, Secretary of India Academy of America and Pandit Jagadish Chandra Chatterji, Founder-Director of the India-Academy.

Dr. Leidecker spoke on the "Hindu Thought in American Writers" in which he brilliantly traced the influence of Indian thought in the writings of such great American thinkers as Emerson and Thoreau and the other "Brahmins of Boston" who founded the Transcendental School.

Pandit Chatterji gave an illuminating discourse on "India's Outlook on Life showing the perfect symmetry and completeness of the Indian Philosophy of Life.

Mr. Rakhit, speaking on "Here is India", introduced in a humorous yet serious vein, "India" the official quarterly (formerly The Hindustanee Student) which is published by the H.A.A. as one of the means of unfolding to the American public "the growth of India's life and thought, and the boundless vitality of her present struggle to achieve and to create."

The banquet hall was a gay and colourful scene with the candle-lit tables and "Ahar Talika (Menu) bright with the national tri-colour of white, green and red.

JOINT MINUTE BY SIR A. RAHIM AND MR. MUKERJI.

"Sandhurst And Woolwich Should Not Be Closed To Indian Cadets."

The following is the text of the joint minute by Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. S. N. Mukarji to the Committee's recommendation:—

Graduates of the Indian Military College should be attached to British Units in England.—Partly because we attach great importance to the policy of co-operation and partly in order to enable the officers graduating from our College to keep abreast of the development of military ideas and conventions in Europe—the home of modern military scientific methods and tactics—we are also strongly of opinion that the attachment of a year of our cadets to British units should be carried out in appropriate units in England. In that way alone the apprehension which has been expressed by some of our military colleagues of any class of cadets suffering from what is called the inferiority or superiority complex will be fully met. It will be uf to the Secretary of State for India to see that the Indian attached officers receive in every way the same treatment in the regimental social life and get the same opportunities for gaining military experience and knowledge as the colonial officers similarly attached.

Sandhurst and Woolwich.—On the question whether the British Sandhurst should for the future be definitely closed to Indian cadets the position is this. For the next 3 years our cadets have necessarily to go to Sandhurst and Woolwich and probably for a few years longer to Cranwell for training. When our College is in full working order and has gained the confidence of the public, which we hope it will very soon, the Indian parents, we believe, will no longer think of sending their sons to English Military Colleges. Further it is our duty to stand up for our own College. At the same time for a few boys who are living with their parents in England or who have been sent there for a good English public school education and who might seek a military career it is desirable that the doors of the English Military Schools should be still left open, these cases being treated as exceptional.

RECRUITMENT TO THE RANKS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The deliberations of this Committee have brought into prominence one important feature of the Indian army organisation which in our opinion must necessarily retard the development of a truly national army. Recruitment for the Indian Army is now confined to certain specified classes and selected areas, namely the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, the Punjab, the Western parts of the United Provinces, the Maharashtra tracts of the Bombay Presidency and Central India, and to some small extent in Madras and the Deccan No recruitment takes place among large classes of the populations of United Provinces, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and not at all in the provinces of Bihar, Bengal and Assam. We fully recognise the fact that suitable material for the army is to be found more easily and in greater abundance and of a superior quality in the Punjab and the neighbouring tracts, and we do not wish to make any proposal which would tend to lower the standard of efficiency of the fighting units. But we must remember that the times are now changing and we have to take note of the passionate feelings of the national patriotism which are developing so fast in all parts of India among the populations now under the military ban in the excluded areas. There is a growing and earnest desire that adequate opportunities should be afforded to them to make their contribution to national defence. The justice of this demand has been recognised in so far that the cadets' ranks have been thrown open to general competition.

CANDIDATES FROM NON-MARTIAL CLASSES.

Nor can there be any doubt that a fair number of successful candidates will be obtained from what are now known as the non-martial classes. Some of them are already holding the King's Commission. It is to us quite evident that the rank and file of the Indian Army should no longer be closed to those who desire to enlist and are found to be physically and otherwise fit for a soldier's life simply on the ground that they belong to certain classes. We recognise that the Recruiting Officers operating in these areas will have to be careful in making selections and may have even to apply severer tests in the beginning than in the case of men belonging to the classes which have been supplying the army hitherto. Whether at the commencement separate companies should be formed of such recruits or whether they should be mixed up in some of the existing units is a question which must obviously be left to the military authorities to decide. In the present excluded areas which form the greater part of British India, the military authorities having altogether given up recruiting for a century or more, military traditions have naturally disappeared and it is not therefore surprising that when during the Great War sudden efforts at recruitment were made in those areas the results obtained were not uniformly satisfactory. A tradition has now to be built up afresh and the process, I am persuaded, will be very materially helped by the new forces of nationalism. Healthy and sturdy men with considerable powers of physical endurance are to be found among the peasantry and labouring classes in all these provinces including Bengal and not a few of the educated classes will be ready to join the ranks. Once a suitable atmosphere is created, progress will become automatic, and the fighting propensities of these populations which find such frequent and unfortunate expression in anarchist and revolutionary activities and in deadly agrarian and communal riots will under military discipline, be enlisted in the service of the State. We need hardly point out that the removal of this serious slur on the manhood of a large class of India's population deserves careful and sympathetic attention of Government and should not be brushed aside with gibes and sneers. Government are fully aware, we believe, that public opinion on this point has for some time been growing very strong and sensitive.

SITTING ON A SAFETY-VALVE

Panicky Legislation

The "Servant of India" writes.

There is no doubt that the recent growth in violent and anarchical crime will cause serious concern to every well-wisher of the country, but the Press Bill introduced by the Government of India for the prevention of propaganda in favour of such crime will receive little support from public opinion. Incitement to violence is already an offence and can be punished by recourse to law. But the Government of India does not want to be under the necessity of going to a Court of law for punishing such offences. It wishes to do so by an executive decree. Every keeper of a new press or publisher of a new periodical has, under the provisions of the new Bill, to deposit a security of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. The Magistrate must demand the deposit; if he does not, he must state reasons for such leniency! Old presses and periodicals are not left alone. The local Government may call upon their owners to deposit a security which may go up to Rs. 5,000. No appeal lies from such an order. It is final. When the deposit is forfeited on the ground that a press or publication encourages violence, an appeal can be made to the High Court where a Special Bench may pronounce on the effect of the words complained of. Two such forfeitures, and the person concerned cannot engage any longer in the trade of a pressman. The measure is much too severe to deserve any support; but we really do not see how it is going to help the Government. The cure may well be worse than the disease. It is not any platonic eulogy of violence that is likely to lead to acts of violence but such repressive legislation which, though it will not be effective in putting down evil propaganda, will seriously harass respectable journals engaged in offering "bona fide" independent criticism of Government's action. This is really like sitting on a safety-valve.

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NEW CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND?

TRAIN WRECKERS BUSY ON ULSTER BORDER

Government's Move.

DUBLIN.

Ireland is on the brink of civil war.

Armed men held up a goods train near Richill, on the Ulster border, to-day, and forced the driver to wreck his engine by driving it over the line they had previously torn up.

This is probably a reprisal for the efforts to frustrate a demonstration by Orangemen at Contehill

To-day's outrage held up many trains carrying people to the Ancient Order of Hiberniaws' demenstration at Armagh, and extra police were immediately drafted to that town. Strong police forces are also guarding the frontier line.

But the sinister significance of the event can only be realised by those in close touch with recent developments in Ireland.

The Republicans, aided by a strong Communist section, are actively preparing a campaign of violence. They have hidden dumps of ammunition all over Southern Ireland, and their forces are being skilfully organised for war.

Cabinet Ministers are shadowed by armed guards as if they were Chicago gang leaders, and a newspaper office in Dublin is being guarded by armed detectives.

EMERGENCY POWERS.

So serious is the situation that the Free State Government is to seek emergency powers, and Mr. Fitzgerald Kenney, the Minister of Justice, has stated that without these the Government is powerless to deal with the rebels.

It is stated in authoritative circles that the police will be given extended powers of search, that trial by jury will be abolished in treason cases, and that proved traitors will be executed.

The Irish Republican Army is endeavouring to establish a reign of terror, and this can only be averted by a determined effort on the part of the Government.

Terrorist activities of the past few months include the murder of Police Superintendent Curtin and of a police agent named Carroll:

The Free State Army will, I have reason to believe, be actively engaged in the immediate future in the task of hunting down armed rebels throughout the country.

I learn as I send this message that the Armagh demonstration was carried out successfully but that many people from outlying districts were held up by felled trees on the roads.—"Reynold's Illustrated News."

MR. MAXTON'S REPLY TO SHAW

Believer In Democracy.

Mr. Maxton, when he spoke at the I.L.P. Summer School at Welwyn recently, answered Mr. Bernard Shaw, who had been the lecturer on the previous day.

"G. B. S." had praised the idea of dictatorship.

Mr. Maxton said he still believed democracy could be just as efficient, competent, intelligent, and thoughtful as any dictatorship.

"My great criticism of Parliamentary systems here and in other countries", he added, "is not that they are too democratic to do business but that they are not nearly democratic enough.

"In any Government in the Parliamentary system, power rests in the hands of very few men.

"The Parliaments are seldom or never really debating assemblies on the real issues concerning the country, but are most of the time discussing "faits accomplis" by the small dictatorial group in the centre.

"These are generally decided, not on their merits, but on the interests of keeping that dictatorship in power.

"In the British House of Commons the Labour Government from week to week does all the things that British Toryism would do because, if you don't do these things, then Labour will go out and the Tories will come in.

"Therefore, there is no such tremendous difference between the Parliamentary systems as we know them to-day with their Cabinets' concentrated power, and dictatorships where the dictator also has his conduct subject to tests by his people and maintains himself in power if, by one device or another, he can keep the support of a sufficient number of people."

Answering Mr. Shaw's claim that the Socialism of Russia was Fabian, Mr. Maxton said: "If that is so, I have misunderstood Fabianism for 30 years.

"The Social Democrats of Europe are acting on the policy of Fabianism are pursuing a policy of delaying and trying to persuade capitalism politely to become Socialism.

"For something like 12 years we have seen the steady defeat of that policy".

Speaking of the Economy Committee, Mr. Maxton said:—

Is recommendations, if enforced would mean another shirt from the worker's back, another loaf from his table and milk from his baby's bottle.

"Anything that hits at the life of humanity is not economy," he added.

A BROKEN REED

The Last Chapter.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

Far from newspaper appreciation creating the revolutionary mentality, it is the bureaucracy that generates, develops and provokes that sort of mentality. Censorship and control of the Press have nowhere succeeded in stemming the onrushing tide of national sentiments. The bureaucracy desires to achieve the impossible by its repressive measures. In spite of the old Press Act and in spite of the Press Ordinances, the nation has taken long strides in advance since 1908, The present bill, even if passed, will yield no better results. As Milton said in his historic oration to the Lords and the Commons, such a measure is a sign of weakness and cowardice on the part of the rulers. This panicky legislation indicates that the bureaucracy is tottering in its shoes. Let it be remembered that the Bill will not be a pillar of strength to it, but will be no better than a broken reed. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has observed in his "Government of India": "The last chapter in the history of bureaucracy is repression. They pass away like an old monarch driven from his throne, hurling accusations of sedition against his approaching successor." It goes without saying that the bureaucracy is fast writing this last chapter!!

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY AND "D" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee has resolved to present Mahatma Gandhi, on the occassion of his 62nd birthday (2nd October next), with at least 62 lakhs of yards handspun yarn. The Committee has undertaken this work with the co-operation of the devotees of Mahatma Gandhi and Purna Swaraj in Bombay.

The yarn for presentation should be so twisted, even, and strong as to be made into cloth. It should be made into one hank of 9 "ladis" of 70 "tars" each (each tar is 4 feet long).

Yarn will be collected as follows:—

(1) During the Ganesh Festival some charkhas should be kept continuously working for 10 days by the Management of each festival and the yarn so spun should be handed over to the G.D.C.C. office.

(2) From 25 Sept. to 1st October, "Akhanda Charkha" week will be observed and organised, whenever possible in the Bombay. The Committee should be informed by the organisers wherever such week is observed by the public.

(3) Spinning Clubs of students in primary schools will be organised and the yarn spun by the students presented to the G.D.C.C. office.

(4) All primary members should contribute at least 3 hanks of 840 yards each. It is arranged to supply good cotton slivers at one anna and a half per each packet of 5 tolas at the G.D.C.C. office.

The Committee's Council members and prominent Congress workers in the "D" Ward will personally move from chawl to chawl in Girgaum Ward to collect yarn, and assist in the observance of the "Akhanda Charkha" week. Yarn will be accepted at the Committee's office in Dadabhai Morarji Manzil, Congress House, Bombay, up to 12 a.m. on 2nd October 1931. The Committee's office is kept open daily between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Satpanthis Of Khandesh, Gujerat, &c.

HINDUS URGED TO "TREAT THEM AS BROTHERS."

The Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, in its 13th Session, held last month, at Akola, passed among others, the following resolution.

"This Conference unequivocally declares that although certain customs said to be un-hidu have crept among them, the Sabpanthis of Khandesh Gujrat and certain other parts of India who claim to be the followers of Vedas are Hindus and calls upon them to bring about reforms in order to come quite into the time with other Hindus. This Conference further calls upon all Hindus to treat them as brothers in religious and to give them all the social services and rights due to them as such."

TRADE & FINANCE

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Correspondent).

Bombay. Sept. 17.

MONEY.

Stringent conditions characterised the money market with call funds in demand at about 6-6 1/2 per cent throughout. Treasury bill renewals which amounted to Rs. 206.75 lacs fell short of maturities by Rs. 242 lacs. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 129.60 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to two months 5 per cent three months 5 1/2 per cent and six months 5 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th September 1931 shows a further decline of Rs. 248.31 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 15,45,85,000 as compared with Rs. 23.39 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19-16, a decrease of 2.72 per cent under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 58.3 lacs, Rs. 9.91 lacs and Rs. 42.15 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 107.72 lacs to Rs. 14.90 crores, and other deposits by Rs. 24.26 to Rs. 64.45 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled distinctly weak with a complete absence of investment demand. Sellers appeared in almost all scrips at cut prices. 31/2 per cent. Paper declined persistently to Rs. 53-14, with 5 per cent 1945-55 quoted at Rs. 98-12 despite the provision of the sinking fund. 5 per cent 1939-44 dropped to Rs. 90 and 1935s. to Rs. 94-8. 1933 loan is quoted at Rs. 98-10. 6 per cent 1933-36 bonds are quoted at Rs. 97-12 and those due in 1932 are placed at Rs. 100-2. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan receded further to Rs. 102-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan went down again to Rs. 64 and 1934-37 to Rs. 87-4. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan lost about Rs. 2 to Rs. 78, while 1934 bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 93-14.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Monday the 14th September. Total amounts tendered were Rs. 33,00.000 and Rs. 66,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bill at Rs. 98-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-6-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 30,75,000 and Rs. 58.25,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-9-11 and Rs. 6-8-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Tuesday the 15th to Monday the 21st September at Rs. 96-12-0 and Rs. 98-6 6 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 10th to 12th September amounted to Rs. 29,50,000 and Rs. 88,25.000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 22nd September Successful, tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 25th September. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Following two important announcement in the Legislature re. the rupee ratio by His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. H. Denning, the Finance Secretary, a slightly better feeling prevailed in the sterling exchange market. There was, however, no change in rates owing to continued lack of cover but there were more sellers for forward deliveries with less keen buyers at the quoted rates. Ready T. T. is available at 1/5 3/4 with buyers at 1/5-25/32. The following are the forward rates:—Sept. 1/5 23/32d. October 1/5-11/16 and November 1/5-21/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving to dol 4.86-1/16 eased to dol. 4.85-15/16. French francs depreciated slightly to 123.99 but closed at 123.97, while the Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.95 and 92.90 respectively.

A press communique from the Dy. Controller of Currency dated the 16th instant states that £2.335,700 sterling were sold during the week ending 12th September and the total transfer to the Home Treasury from 1st April to date amounted to 19.923,804 of which £10,923.804 represent sales of sterling.

GOLD.

The gold market witnessed a temporary flurry in the early part of the week following false hopes engendered by rumours re a change in the rupee ratio. Large speculative purchases were made particularly for forward, pushing the rates by 2 to 3 annas per tola. Ready touched Rs. 21-8-3 while delivery November was quoted at Rs. 21-13-0. The position taken by the Government as revealed by speeches from most responsible authorities in the Indian Legislature removed all doubts about their policy in connection with the ratio and rates flattened immediately. Ready closes at Rs. 21-4-3 and is only half an anna higher than the Mint buying rate. The daily offtake however, showed no change at 2,000 tolas and in fact large quantities are coming from upcountry for sale in Bombay induced by higher prices that prevailed at the beginning. Stocks on hand amount to 1 3/4 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates similarly rose to Rs. 13-13-0. but eased towards the close to Rs. 13-10-6 both for ready and delivery 24th September. In London the price of gold steadied to 84s. 11-3/8d. but declined to 84s. 10 1/2d. and closed at 84s. 11 1/2d In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-4-3 for ready. Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 28th September settlement and Rs. 21-13-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 27th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £27,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 591,700 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £11,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was rather quiescent with interest largely centred in gold. Prices moved within a very narrow range, but on the while tended downward. Ready fluctuated between Rs. 44-2 and Rs. 43-11, barring a temporary rise on Sunday in sympathy with gold, when the rate touched Rs. 44-4. The closing was easy with ready done at Rs. 43-6. Foreign markets have also been dull and quiet and report very small business. The Shanghai tael moved 1/16d. either way of 1s. 3d. while the price in London was almost stabilised at 13d. per ounce ready but declined and closed at 12 7/8d. The daily offtake in the local markets is reduced to 30 bars and stocks are fair-sized at 3500 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-4 and Rs. 43-11 for ready. Rs. 44-6 and Rs. 43-11 for 2nd October settlement and Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 43-13 for 31st October settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £14,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3100 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7500.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened yesterday after five days closure, in a despondent mood and prices declined 10 to 15 points in the case of high priced issues. Business was confined largely to inter-bazaar operations investment demand being negligible. Cotton mill shares suffered owing to fall in the price of raw cotton, following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders.—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 655; Century Rs. 181/4; Central India Rs. 276/4; Crescent Rs. 43/2; Fazulbhoy Rs. 286/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 129/6; Indore Malwa Rs. 295; Kohinoor Rs. 91/14; New Great Rs. 97/8; Pearls Rs. 150; Simplex Rs. 38/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 216/4.

The miscellaneous section remained dull and prices fell in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. eased to Rs. 17/6, while Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 292/8. Tata Power shares declined from Rs. 350 to Rs. 347/8, while Andhra Valleys showed no change at Rs. 532/8. Alcock shares receded 5 points to Rs. 90xrts. Bombay Burmahs lost about 15 points to Rs. 327/8. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 98-7 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 163/12. Cement shares showed little change. Bunds being quoted at Rs. 12/10 and India Cements at Rs. 123/12. Katni Ordys. declined from Rs. 140xd. to Rs. 133/12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 528/12xd. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij declined from Rs. 701/4xd. to Rs. 697/8xd., while Tapti Valleys improved slightly from Rs. 561/4 to Rs. 562/8.

Bank shares kept steady. Imperial Bank fully paid up improved from Rs. 862/8 to Rs. 867/8 and Contributories remained unchanged at Rs. 217/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 75/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/8.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Our last Report was dated 2nd September, since then prices have eased off alround to the extent of about quarter anna per lb.. in almost all kinds and qualities of yarns due to some weakness in cotton prices, absence of confidence amongst the traders and consumers and lack of sufficient demand for yarns to maintain the present level of prices. The purchasing power of the buyers is considerably curtailed mostly due to the heavy fall in prices of raw materials with the result that we have to fight out two important problems in Trade, the over-production and the under-consumption the drastic fall in the prices of commodities has created serious unemployment amongst the masses of the people and this in turn has considerably reduced their purchasing power with the result that there has been a further increase in unemployment. There are no signs of confidence even yet in Trade circles and some experienced people in Trade are yet of the opinion that the worst is not yet over. In the circumstances, dealers, middlemen and consumers have been buying only sparingly and in small lots and stocks of both yarn and cloth have been increasing at the Mills day after day. Inspite of the low and attractive level of prices the future outlook is yet not promising and we do not see any signs for improvement in demand or in prices in the next few weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Old stocks have been fast going into consumption in as much as dealers after waiting for a long time have been selling off their stocks at market rates and have been undergoing heavy loss. In some cases shortage is being felt particularly in two-folds and inquiries have increased but in view of the Boycott movement and in view of the uncertainty regarding prices of cotton as well as of yarns, there has been no important business possible with Manchester so far.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a further decline in prices particularly in Mercerized yarns and the future course is yet very uncertain. Offtake is limited and therefore forward business is negligible.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

A moderate demand has been in evidence from Southern Indian markets, but the prices offered are in many cases low and attractive and even there the cheap goods are now finding quick sales. In the Northern markets there has been a very severe competition from Japanese Tafetta cloth with the result that weavers are now in a semi-starving condition and have been taking to other professions. Consumption in Northern markets, therefore, has considerably decreased and sales are confined to only very cheap lots. The situation in those markets is critical and alarming and there are no signs of improvement unless the prices of Artificial Silk yarns are drastically reduced or prices of Japanese cloth undergo a material advance. Stocks in the local market are large but the arrivals are limited.

INDIAN YARNS.

Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging and what little demand is found has been met by the upcountry Mills at prices which in many cases are much lower than the prices quoted by the local Mills with the result that local Mills experience a great deal of difficulty in placing their yarns at anything like reasonable prices. It is no wonder therefore that in the midst of these circumstances stocks of yarn and particularly of cloth have been increasing to the detriment of the Trade in general. Cotton prices are also irregular and whilst there are limited fluctuations during the last few days, there has been yet no confidence in the present level. The Viceroy's speech on the 14th inst., before the Joint Legislature at Simla foreshadows a lot of further taxation in various forms and is likely to affect all the markets unfavourably in the next few days. The future tendency of the market therefore is not yet hopeful.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the early part of the week, under review and steady during the latter. Spot prices show a rise of about an Anna per cwt. and demand continued on a moderate scale. Prices for August shipment also show a rise of about 1-1|2 annas per cwt. September and onward shipment prices have declined by about 1-1|2 to 2 annas per cwt. owing to offerings at lower prices from Java. It is reported that one European House sold about 500 tons of Java White Sugar—old crop, at Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H. The Buyers are reluctant to buy further because of offerings of Continental Russian Beet Sugar at the rate of about Rs. 4|10 per cwt. but so far we believe that no work has been done worth reporting. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13|4 and Rs. 13|3|3 for Java Ready Sugar. Rs. 5|3|6 and Rs. 5|2 for August, Rs. 5|1|6 and Rs. 5 for September and October|December shipments, and Rs. 12|11|6 and 12-11 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report quiet markets with a decline of about 2 Annas per cwts. in former and of about an anna in the latter. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 9|0|6 and Rs. 12|10 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Terminal Market is reported to be steady and prices for Raw have declined by about 3|4 to 1-1|4d. per cwt. Continental weather is improved and trade in Refined depends upon Budget and further developments in New York.

Java reports a fall of 1|8 Fl. per 100 Kilos. Total Export from Java during the month of August was 16,7530 tons of which 57,977 tons came to India. Last year during the same period they were 195,700 tons and 95,500 tons respectively. This year Crop of Associated Mills is estimated at 2610,000 tons.

New York also reports steady market and prices for Sugar option have declined by about 6 to 7 pts. out of the total Export of 44,000 tons during the week from Cuban Ports, 43,000 tons went to United States and 1,000 tons to Europe. Consumption in United Kingdom during the month of August is estimated at 18,200 tons and imports 20,700 tons.

ARRIVALS.

There have been no arrivals during the week. S.S. "Begum" is expected to arrive to-day with 10,340 bags and S.S. "Sumatra" and S.S. "Quiloa" are expected to arrive on the 20th Sept. and 2nd October with about 40,000 and 12,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 2,50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. "Begum" Rs. 5|4|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. "Sumatra" Rs. 5|4|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. "Quiloa" Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment:—

August Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Septr. Rs. 4|14|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct|Dec. Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Russian Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|11 per cwt

Tone:—Steady.

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HOW "DAILY MAIL" MAN VIEWED IT.

Willingdon Not Willing To Be "A Puppet."

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" London wrote in mail week:—

A very serious political situation has been created in India, I learn, by what those with knowledge of recent events believe firmly to be the ill-considered action of the India Office.

When Lord Willingdon accepted the post of Viceroy it was common knowledge among his friends that his terms were that he was to be Viceroy in fact and not a puppet.

Since going to India he has dealt with the wily Gandhi in a kindly but very firm spirit, and the correspondence which passed between Gandhi and the Government of India published at length in "The Daily Mail"—showed conclusively his stern determination not to temporise with any individual or organisation in India that sought to usurp the functions of government.

No one knew better than Gandhi what was coming and for weeks past he has been whining and piling excuse upon excuse to show why he could not attend the Round Table Conference.

WIRE-PULLING.

What I am able to reveal shows Gandhi once again in his true light as the world's incomparable master of duplicity.

While bleating in India that he had been forced to forgo the journey to London, he and his wire-pulling friends have been in close touch with that coterie in London known as the "peaceship politicians."

And the tragic result appears to be that the Viceroy has been asked by the India Office to ease up in his dealings with Gandhi and his illegal Congress.

So, after some saving of face, so cherished in the East, Gandhi may come to the Round Table Conference after all.

Gandhi's tale is a very old one—namely, that if the British people would only believe it, he is 'not' trying to set up a parallel Government, and is willing to accept "impartial adjudication" on alleged coercion in tax-gathering and other complaints with which, in reality, he has nothing whatever to do.

Lord Willingdon who arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday morning on a visit, yesterday rushed back to Simla the summer headquarters of the Government of India, to deal with the situation.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 19.

October	6.19
December	6.40
January	6.50
March	6.68
May	6.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 19.

October	6.15
December	6.37
Middling Spot	5.90

New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 19.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 33,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, September 19.
Demand Bills 484.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 19.

	Opening	Closing
September		3.56
October	3.54	3.57
November		3.57
December		3.62
January	3.62	3.65
February		3.69
March	3.69	3.73
April		3.71
May	3.79	3.82
June		3.85
July	3.85	3.88
August		3.91
September		3.94
October		3.97
Middling Spot		3.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, September 19.
Estimated Spot Sales 3000 bales
Sales for Export Nil bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 19.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.11
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.23
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	3.35
Oomra, Good	2.81
Oomra, Fully Good	2.91
Oomra, Fine	3.06
Bengal, Good	2.71
Bengal, Fully Good	2.81
Bengal, Fine	2.91
Scinde, Fully Good	2.81
Scinde, Fine	2.91
Scinde, Superfine	3.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 19.

Sakellaridis, September	5.59
October	5.68
November	5.84
December	—
January	5.98
March	6.14
May	6'30
July	6.44
F.G.F. Spot	5.95

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 19.
Silver: China a small buyers. Offerings small.
Market is quiet.

Spot	12-15|16
Forward	13

LONDON GOLD.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4:4:11-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 19.
Interest day to-day loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7|16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-7|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3|8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 19.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.52-1|2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.03-7|8.
T.T. London on Brussels	34.84
T.T. London on Madrid	53.52
T.T. London on Milan	92.89
T.T. London on Berne	24.87
T.T. London on Paris	123.97
T.T. London on Prague	164.07

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 19.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £11:7:6 Sept.|Oct. seller
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £9:12:6 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, September 19.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta,
September, per cwt. 7|7-1|2 sellers.
C. and F. Bombay, September per cwt. 7|8 sellers.
C. and F. Karachi, September per cwt. 7|8 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, September 19.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot closed.

Review Of World Cotton Situation

ABSENCE OF HEDGE SELLING PREVENTING BIGGER DROP.

Disappointing Export Demand In Bombay

Messrs. Rodocanachi, Bombay have issued the following monthly review of the world cotton situation dated Sept. 12:—

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Another inactive month has gone by since we wrote our last report. The Farm Board's advice to the Farmers to destroy a third of their crop, the scheme to regulate the acreage in America in future by legislation and the invitation of representatives from the cotton growing countries of the world to a Conference to devise means for controlling overproduction, has some sentimental effect and steadier prices occasionally. On the whole however the markets were weak and narrow. With the exception of heavy rains in a few districts the cotton belt experienced very favourable weather and the crop made good progress. The trade was not buying as notwithstanding the hopeful signs of the reduction of the Reichsbank discount rate from 10 p.c. to 8 p.c. and the formation of a National Government in London to grapple with the problem of British finances general conditions have not improved. Prices reached their lowest on the 19th August when New York January position reached 6.91. The only factor that prevented a still bigger drop seems to have been the absence of Hedge Selling, partly because the crop is late and partly because at these levels there is no hurry to sell. The Agricultural Bureau Report published on the 8th instant was not unexpectedly bearish and did not cause a break. On the contrary the renewed agitation in the Southern States to enact legislation for the curtailment of the acreage next year, scared bears and caused a sharp but a short lived advance.

SECOND CROP REPORT.

For the sake of easy comparison we give below the following figures in (000's) which will enable our friends to see at a glance how the second crop report stands with the first one and how it compares with the estimates and final production of the last five years:—

	1931-32	1930-31
First acreage	41,492	45,815
First forecast	15,584	14,362
First yield	185.0	155.2
First condition	74.9	62.2
Ginning up to 1st Aug. 7		78
	1929-30	1928-29 1927-28
First acreage	48,475	46,695 42,583
First forecast	15.543	14,291 13,492
First yield	159.3	146.5 156.8
First condition	69.6	67.9 69.5
Ginning up to 1st August	87	88 183
		1931-32 1930-31
Second forecast		15,685 14,340
Second yield		183.6 153.2
Second condition		68 53.2
Ginning up to 1st Sept.		565 1,879

Second forecast

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
	14,825	14,439	12,692
Second yield	152.2	153.9	149.3
Second Condition	55.4	60.3	56.1
Ginning up to 1st Sept.	1,568	956	1,533
			1930-31
Final acreage			46.078
Final crop			13.930
Final yield			147.7
	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Final acreage	45,793	45,041	40,138
Final crop	14,825	14,478	12,955
Final yield	155	152.9	154.5

PROSPECTIVE SITUATION.

We estimate now the Statistical position for American cotton as under:—

SEASON 1931-32.

	B/s.
Opening Balance	8,720,000
Production	15,680,000
Supply	24,400,000
Consumption	12,600,000
Required for carry-over into Season 1932-33	3,400,000 B/s. 16,000,000
Surplus	8,400,000
Out of which the Farm Board are reported to hold directly and indirectly	3,300,000
Net Surplus	5,100,000

The indications are that the Farm Board will make an effort not to market their holdings this season.

THE INDIAN MARKET.

Notwithstanding the American weakness our market ruled steady throughout the month. Broach April-May 1932 fluctuating around Rs. 149/-. This was due partly to the strong statistical position of India and partly to the reports of unfavourable weather prevailing upcountry. The steadiness in prices caused the Indo-American parity to narrow further and the demand for ready cotton to fall off during the second half of the month.

Enquiry from the Far East was very disappointing while the Continent remained more or less silent. Mills continued to be practically out of the Market as stocks in cloth are still very large and demand for piece goods is very poor. A small amount of business in Americans was put through owing to the cheapness of this cotton.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS.

The following is our estimate of the Indian Statistical position including handlooms:—

SEASON 1931-32.

	B/s.
Opening surplus	1,800,000
Yield	5,865,000
Supplies	7,665,000
Consumption	5,650,000
Required for carryover into Season 1932-33 1,500,000 B/s.	7,150,000
Net surplus	515,000

NEW CROP PROSPECTS.

During the greatest part of the month the weather was unfavourable and heavy rains fell in most districts. Heavy damage of the crop was feared as rains showed no signs of abatement. Towards the end of the month however the crop was favoured by beneficial breaks and now conditions are reported to be more or less improving. The most effected areas were the Oomra, Punjab and Sind districts where a small deterioration is in evidence.

DETAILS FROM DISTRICTS.

The following are the latest crop condition reports:—

Oomras.

Central Provinces: — Weather clear and favourable and crop prospects improving. More clear weather is needed. Cultivation is progressing satisfactorily.

Berar-Khandeish:—Plants are doing well. Weather clear. Weather conditions improved considerably and crop prospects are favourable.

Nizam's Dominions:—Crop is progressing under favourable weather but damage seems certain.

Bengal-Sind.

U. Provinces:—Picking has commenced in small scale. Weather favourable.

Punjab-Sind:—Small deterioration but crop on the whole is doing well.

Broach-Surat:—Crop prospects are generally good. Weather is favourable and cultivation is progressing.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

The concensus of opinion has seldom been more unanimously bearish than at the present moment. Indeed it is difficult to glean any bullish features for the near future. There are signs, however, that should restore to the world of Commerce it's much shaken confidence. The drop in the price of all articles appears conterminous and the protracted and complicated process of adjustment between the respective values of merchandise and money is making palpable progress. In consequence the indistinct feeling that because prices of all commodities are low all the possessors thereof have become impoverished should disappear. Wages are coming down too. American farmers said that they could get hands to work on their plantations for food only and there are reports that labour for the cotton fields in India this year is 20 p.c. cheaper. On the other hand we have a calmer political atmosphere. Statesmen are leaving. Trade along and have set themselves in earnest to combat wasteful expenditure.

We have now the frank avowal of the American Government, that State interference with the law of supply and demand is ineffectual and we must hope that the disconcerting activities of the Farm Board will be curbed in future.

As a conclusion we reiterate the opinion we expressed last month that cautious purchases of cotton on a scale down plan will prove profitable for spinners. We invite attention particularly to the attractive prices of American and Egyptian Cotton.

MONTHLY OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month of August.	Up to date
Oomras	30,000	770,000
Broach	20,000	222,000
Bengal	5,000	80,000
Sundries	6,000	41,000
	61,000	1,113,000
Vs. August last year	139,000	1,189,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	35,000	692,000
Mills	15,000	165,000
Other Buyers	11,000	256,000
	61,000	1,113,000

UNSOLD STOCKS.

The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on September 1st. 1931:—

Oomras.

C. P. No. I and II			35,000
Berar			20,000
Khandesh/Mathia			20,000
Central India Mogiad			45,000
			120,000
Bengals			20,000
Broach/Surati			35,000
Dholleras			40,000
Western/Comptah			40,000
Punjab-American			1,000
Karangani/Cambodia			5,000
Foreign Growths			20,000
			281,000
Vs. same time last year			464,000

The Estimated Stock in Bombay the same date being:—

Unsold	281,000
Sold but not weighed	15,000
With Mills	130,000
With Exporters	90,000
	516,000
Vs. same time last year	919,000

EGYPTIAN CROP.

The reports regarding the new crop continue to be favourable only the bool-worm is now appearing in somewhat greater quantities. Water for irrigation was rather scarce at the beginning of the month but with the new flood of the Nile this difficulty has been eliminated. Picking has started in Upper Egypt.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 18

	Season To date	This week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1930|31	Week 1930	
Total in Sight (excluding linters),	1,043	359	2,055	506	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters),	476	106	319	61	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports,	498	127	862	204	,,
Of which to Japan,	136	27	117	37	,,
Of which to China,	120	19	21	3	,,
Of which to G. B.	16	5	112	27	,,
Of which to Germany,	82	39	292	72	,,
Stock at New York,	——	229	——	236	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	2,924	——	2,238	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	748	——	715	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	6,973	——	6,000	,,
Of which American Cottton	——	5,068	——	4,218	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters),	1,187	220	923	162	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	708	242	1,668	391	,,

NB.—All figures are in thousands.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following statement dated Sept. 19:

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st May 1931.	30th June 1931.
Balance on.	1931.	1931.
In District Treasuries	2,22,51	2,22,40
With the Imperial Bank of India	17,31,13	15,72,85
Total	19,53,64	17,95,25
	31st July 1931.	31st August 1931.
Balance on.	1931.	1931.
In District Treasuries	2,26,19	2,53,57
With the Imperial Bank of India	21,13,31	19,45,11
Total	23,39,50	21,98,68

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	Bombay, Sept. 19.	
Receipts to date	708000	1668000
Receipts Yesterday 18-9-31	105000	102000
Exports to date 18-9-31	498000	862000
Stock at Ports 18-9-31	2924000	2288000
Stock Interior Towns 18-9-31	748000	715000
Stock Liverpool 18-9-31	837000	722000
Visible Supply 18-9-31	5068000	4218000
Quantity in Sight 18-2-31	1043000	2055000
Quantity out of Sight 18-9-31	1187000	928000

LINSEED.

London, September 19.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £9:12:6 Sept.|Oct. nominal
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £7:6:3 Sept. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £10:0:0 Sept.|Oct. sellers.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, September 19.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes 18|3 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes 18|3 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian, parcels 20 Sept.|Oct. sellers.
"Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels. P

LINSEED OIL.
London, September 19.
Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt. 13 Oct.|Dec. sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt. 14-1|2 Jan.|April sellers

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 September.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Sept./Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|5 31|32 Nov./Dec.
Bank Buying 3 Mos.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 278 5/8.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 816.
Banks Buying D D 827.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 85.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/8.

CROSS RATES—

New York-London 4.85 3/4 18th instant.
Shanghai-London 1/3 19th instant.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8 18th instant.
London-Paris 123.95 18th instant.
London-Belgium 34.86 18th instant.
London-Switzerland 24.88 18th instant.
London-Italy 92.90.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 17th inst., £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 7/8 17th inst., 12 3/4 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 17th inst., 12 7/8 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 17th inst., 27 13/16 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16 per cent 17th inst., 4 3/4 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 15/16 per cent 17th inst., 5 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Good Demand.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
3 Months Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 31/13. Highest Rs. 31/14. Closing Rs. 31/10.
Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 28/10/6. Lowest Rs. 28/4. Closing Rs. 28/4/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 28/2. Lowest Rs. 27/12/6. Closing Rs. 27/12.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

September 19.
Nagato Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
Vasna, Hall, Busrah.
Liebenfels, Kenbel, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

September 20.
Nowshera, Gill, Rangoon.
Nurmahal, McLeon, Calcutta.

S S Nagato Maru: The N Y K Steamer Nagato Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna: The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Liebenfels: The L Edwards Limited steamer Liebenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Nowshera: The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal: The T M Coy's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Sept. 19.
1 Somita, Java Ports, 19-9 T Morrison & Co.
2 Rawalpindi, Soudan, 3-10, M M & Co.
3 Nagato Maru, Karachi, 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
6 Tarantia, 26, Liverpool, G T & Co.
9 Shunko Maru, Japan, 23-9, O S Kaisha.
16 Karagola, Durban, 23-9 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Jalajyoti, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
2 Chinkoa, Karachi, 22-9, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 21-9, M M & Co.
9 Begum, Rangono, N F T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Nowshera, Rangoon, 20-9, M. M. and Co.
12|13 Alipore, Kobe, 23-9 M. M and Co.
15 Ellora, Karachi, 19-9 M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Lalita, M'Coast, H F Malabar, S. S. Co.
B Nurmahal, Calcutta, 20-9, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Canara, Rangoon, 22-9 M M and Co.
D E Sikh, Calcutta, N F T Morrison and Co.
F. Jalatarang, Rangoon, 22-9-31, Scindia S. N. Co.
G Oostcappelle, M'Coast, 23-9, Merchant S N Co.
M. Dayavati, Karachi, 23-9-31, B. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Moldavia 24-9 P and O S N Co.
Naidera 26-9 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 20-9 M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nankin, 22-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Poona 28-9 K N Co.
Circassia 30-9 G T Co.
Clan Buchanan 27-9 F F Co.
C/Marseilles 28-9. K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels 8-10, L Edward Ltd.
FROM HOTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Acquileia 22-9 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Carigulno 26-9, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Unicol, 5-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
City of Auckland, 21-9, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Harvard, 10-10 F F Campbell Co.
City of Edinbotough 16-10, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, 30-9 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 24-9, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 24-9 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 26-9 O S Kaisha.
Cathay 25-9, P & O. S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Comerin, 9-10-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 26-9 M M and Co
Khandalla, 10-10, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Cathay, 26-9-31, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 3-10-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, 23-9, S Y O.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Auckland, N. F. F. N. Campbell and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shunko Maru, 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 19-9, P & O S N C.
Nagato Maru, 30-9 N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola. 23-9 M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta, 23-9, M M & Co.
Vasna 25-9 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa, 22-9, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalatarang, 22-9-31, S. S. N. Co.
Canara, 22-9 M M and Co.
Begun, N F T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Rahmani, N F T M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Chinkoa, 22-9, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Cathay, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, P. and O. S. No. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, G T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Aukland, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.
Alipore, P & O S N Co.
Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Varela M M and Co.
Barpeta, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalatarang. S S N Co.
Canara, M M & Co.
Begum T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Rahmani, T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Chinkoa, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Canara	18-9-31.
Dayavati	18-9-31.
Laxmi	18-9-31.
Oostcappelle	18-9-31.
Lalita	18-9-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
S S Karagola; Agents: M M & Co.; from Durban:—6 drums asphalt, 50 cases grape fruits.
From Mozambique:—781 bags cowries, 25 bags jugo beans.
From D'Salaam:—667 bags gum, 100 bags gum dust, 10 Nos. gas cylinders.
From Zanzibar:—1305 bags cloves, 35 bags cloves stems, 19 bags orange peels.
From L'Marquies:—643 tons coal.

From Mombassa:—125 bundles tin plates, 19 cases wine, 1719 bags potatoes, 2790 bales cotton.

S S Narkunda; Agents: M M & Co.; from London:—100 boxes had docks, 200 boxes boneless heads, 40 cases hippers.
From Alexandria:—246 cases cotton.

S S Varela; Agents: M M & Co.; from Busrah:—84 bags hartuman, 8194 bags dates.
From Mohmerah:—1684 bags dates.
From Bushire:—481 jottas dates, 26 bags raisin, 77 bags A kernals.
From Karachi:—4417 bags wheat, 36 bags rice raw, 190 bags rice boiled, 180 bags gram, 18 bags paparkhar, 10 cases milk, 7 cases pistas.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—21 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 45 bales cotton thread waste, A K Zaveri; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishvardas & Co; 975 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Breul & Co.
For Glasgow:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.
For Barcelona:—60 cwts kahg seed, Ishwardas & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Italindia Co.
For Suez:—25 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.
S S Sumatra, for Genoa:—2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
S S C'o Auckland, for New York:—4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.
S S Alipore, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw M Amersey & Co.

For Hongkong:—40 cwts fish monds and 12 cwts shark fins, Currimbhoy & Co.
S S Shunko Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 1100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd; 1250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 489 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 88 cwts aluminium ingots, M B Kaisha, Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

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BOMBAY:, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1931

EXPLOITATION CAN'T LAST FOR EVER

—:o:—

Sir P. Thakurdas Explains Present Money Crisis

HUNGRY MASSES AND BARNS FULL OF CORN

The tragedy of the world crisis through which India too is passing with hungry masses in front of barns full of corn was graphically narrated by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his address to the students of, the Sydenham College on the eve of his departure to the Round Table Conference.

Sir Purshottamdas, however, added a rosy tinge at the end by promising that the sick world was going to be convalescent, and later on to be completely restored to its normal healthy state.

He was optimistic about Mahatma Gandhi returning back from his London mission with the problem of Swaraj solved, and advised the future coptains of industry that what would be required of them could not be mere criticism but constructive help to guide Swaraj India on its path of progress.

DETAILS.

A picture of a sick world which had plenty of corn but no money to buy it with was presented by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in an analysis of the present trade depression before the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce on Saturday afternoon. The oldest inhabitants of India, he said, had never seen conditions so miserably bad as they were to-day.

Nature had been kind to man and there were crops in bountiful not only in India but all over the world. There was plenty of corn before them but no money with which to buy it. "Why was that so" he asked. The conditions in India to-day were even worse than what they were when she was in the throes of the great famine of 1900. In those days people bore their miseries philosophically and attributed their fate to "kismet" (providence) and there was no question of blaming the Government.

During the last 10 years they were rpeeatedly told by the authorities that better times were coming. But their experience was exactly the reverse. Heaps of corn were lying in India begging for a buyer but nobody can afford to buy it. The price of wheat had reached the lowest level. In Punjab a pucca maund of wheat 82 lbs. fetched a price of Rs. 1-5-0, the lowest ever recorded in India!

ACUTE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

IN BURMA.

The economic condition in Burma was more acute than any where else. The speaker strongly repudiated the Government contention that the upheaval in Burma was due to the antipathy of Burmans towards Indians. "It was nothing but a cock and bull story invented for political propaganda", he asserted,. In Burma it was a pure economic crisis with which the people were completely overwhelmed. Hundred baskets of paddy which sold at Rs. 153 last year fetched Rs. 53 only, now. He could multiply instances which would bear eloquent testimony that India was poorer now than she was at any time.

What is wrong with us? asked the speaker, and proceeded to answer it himself. He felt that it was man made science regarding finance, and currency that had brought about the crisis. The politically powerful countries were holding the best metal and leaving inferior metal to countries in subjugation like China and India. The exploitation may have been good enough for a quarter of a century or even longer but it cannot last for ever.

AN EYE OPENER TO WORLD.

Continuing, the speaker said the present crisis should be an eye-opener to the world certainly to the richest country in the world America. She cannot have all the gold and yet find buyers for her raw produce in other countries. The number of unemployed in that country was going up. There was a tremendous wave of prosperity in America two years ago but the reaction came too soon.

"It is a sick world to-day in fact so sick that it may drive some people at least to a desperation." It may be that behind the clouds of depression there is sunshine. What was required was the will on the part of those in the world who to-day have sense to realise that man-made science is bound to go and to realise that whilst aeroplanes and other means of speedy transport have made this world compartively smaller they cannot enjoy prosperity at the expense of the less fortunate the less independent and the less advanced countries. They will have to fall in line with ordinary laws of nature and every country which wishes to get on must at least cease to do injustice to the country over which she may have some hold or other."

The speaker then referred to what he called the tragedy of the Cotton grower. He graphically descriged how hard hit the producer was and asserte that unless the Government came to his rescue they would be open to the charge of having deliberately neglected the interests of the Cotton growers in India. It was no use pleading financial stringency and if the Government had no money they had also not the right to put their hands in the pockets of the Cotton grower.

WHAT AMERICAN AND SGYPTIAN GOVTS. DO.

In America and Egypt the Governments of those countries helped to take off the burden of the market but in India the question was so stupendous that even the Government was unable to face it. And what was the position of the Government to-day? They were the best borrowers in the country. "I say it deliberately that the credit of the Government of India to-day is lower than the credit of an ordinary shroff in the country. While shroffs could get loans at six per cent the Government had to pay six and half per cent."

Discussing as to when and how the present depression might end the speaker said it was more than any one could say because "the ways of the Government of India were more inscrutable than the ways of Providence. They have no set policy and no known laws. They did what they pleased. No one in the country whether Indian merchants or even the British commercial community knew what they would do."

But he had faith that with all the artificial conditions imposed on the this old iand was not going to sink, but it would survive. He could see signs of convalesance from sickness at no distant date.

WANTED CONSTRUCTIVE HELP.

Concluding the speaker observed that he was not one of those who believed that Mahatma Gandhi could not be sent back without giving him what he was demanding. But he believed that the problem of Swaraj would be much more difficult than they anticipated. He hoped that Mahatma would return with what they wanted. But then what would be required of them was not mere criticism of the Government but constructive help to the then Government.

Sir Purshottamdas' speech was preceded by a long drawn lecture by Mr. C. B. Mehta who surveyed the causes of the world depression at great length and those of the Cotton slump in details. He maintained that the currency policy of the Government of India was responsible for the present depression in the country to tio was revised and brought to 16 pence? there was no hope for patience there was no hope for the country of the revival of its trade.

YOUTHS HAULED UP FOR TRIAL

Alleged Secret Plans To Organise Revolutionary Party

KARACHI, September 19.

Allegatoins of secret plans to organise a revolutionary party in Karachi were made against three youths who are standing trial following their arrest last month on a charge of being dangerous characters. Rai Bahadur Naraindas, Superintendent of Sind, C. I. D. giving evidence for the prosecution stated that , Mulraj, Fatehchand and Birendranath, three Punjabi youths, arrived secretly in Karachi accompanied by a woman whom Birendranath claimed to be his sister. The C. I. D. detailed two men to watch their movements and their reports showed that the youths visited chemists shops and associated themselves with members of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha. The witness gave details of past convictions of two of the accused. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to 2nd October.

The case is being heard in the Court of Mr. M. A. Hafiz, Additional City Magistrate.—A.P.

THE PRESS BILL.

Irresponsible Infliction.

The "Indian Nation" writes:—

The proposed Press Bill is, provoking widespread consternation, not only among those who instinctively resent any suggestion of "muzzling," but also among those who realise that a repressive measure in difficult times may be the worst possible means of achieving a desired end. It is pointed out that existing measures for dealing with the unruly elements which disgrace true journalism are more than sufficient, or that if they are not sufficient, it follows in the nature of things that other measures must be equally unfruitful, save of further trouble. The new Bill is regarded as an irresponsible infliction on an already overburdened but honourable institution.

Parallels are drawn between India and other countries in the hope that these will rouse journalists everywhere to a sense of a threatened injustice. As we see it the issue is simple. Is the Press to be "free" in India, in every sense of that much misused word, or are Indian journalists (and there are fewer really "bad" ones than is generally conceeded) to look out from behind their darkened windows on the journals of other nations with envy in their eyes and resentment in their hearts?

We do not need to subscribe to Freud to know the inevitable and destructive effect of repression. When repression is long continued, and from time to time increased, no fear of known consequence is likely to be strong enough to dam the tremendous force which must have its outlet.

Jaipur To Sell Cheap Khadi In Gandhi Week

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Sept. 18.

In response to the appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel regarding the sale of Khadi during the "Gandhi Week" the All-India Spinners' Association, Rajasthan Branch, Jaipur, have decided to give special concessions from September 20 to October 10.

Four per cent. discount will be allowed to wholesale purchasers from Jaipur Bhandar. They have also instructed their sale depots in Rajasthan, and Central India to allow 6-1/4 per cent. discount during the "Gandhi Week" on local sales.

Special arrangements have been made to sell Jaipur Khadi at reduced rates at Bombay and Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC QUARREL ENDS FATALLY.

Husband Sentenced To Transportation For Murder.

In an appeal by the Bombay Government to the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee, Shripati Raoji Satpute (26) who was convicted for seven years of the Sholapur Sessions Judge on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was given transportation for life on a charge of murdering his wife.

The facts of the case were that the accused was a resident of Shingewadi and was married to Savitri six years ago. The couple kept on good terms for some time and had a child of 2 years. But subsequently the wife went to her parents in an adjoining village. The accused tried to bring her back out she refused. Ultimately he sent his mother to bring her. Savitri returned to her husband but they did not get on well as there were frequent quarrels.

ATTACKED WIFE WITH AXE.

On August 21st early morning, the accused found his wife absent from home and suspecting that she had gone to the house of a neighbour whom he suspected to be her lover. He climbed over the roof of the neighbour to see if she was there. Just then, he saw her running to her parent's house with two men escorting her. He accosted her and asked her to return back with him and when she refused to return at any cost, he attacked her with an axe and gave her several blows. After inflicting several injuries on her person, the accused ran away without caring to take his only child with him but was left with the dying woman. The man absconded and was ultimately traced and arrested at Malewadi a village in Nizam territory.

A PLEA OF SUDDEN PROVOCATION.

The accsed made a confession of his guilt for the first time in the Sessions Court and pleaded that he committed the murder under grave and sudden provocation.

The Sessions Judge of Sholapur accepted the plea of the accused and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder (S. 304) agreeing with the unanimous finding of the assessors. The Government appealed against this decision contending that the accused ought to have been convicted for the offence of murder.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown and Mr. D. V. Dharap, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Dharap pointed out the immediate circumstances under which the crime was committed and argued at some length how the accused found his wife in the act of adultery with another person a night previous. How the accused found her in the neighbour's house a few hours' before the crime. How the accused attacked her under grave and sudden provocation when the wife refused to return back to his house at any cost.

Their Lordships reviewed the facts and held that there was no indepenent evident on record with regard to the character and immoral conduct of the wife corroborating the statement of the accused which he made for the first time in the Sessions Court that she was found misbehaving with one Gana There might have been grave provocation on account of the quarrels but as there was no evidence on record to show that there was any 'sudden' provocation' for the murder. Their Lordships therefore convicted the accused on a charge of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Alleged Attempt To Seize Postal Cash.

Ghoramara (Rajshahi), Sept. 19.

A futile attempt to rob postal cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 was made last evening by five youths armed with revolvers and daggers, who attacked a peon with a cash bag who was accompanying the Post master of Ghoramara. The postal clerk who was also with the party, intervened, and after a scuffle, saved the money. The assailants fired a shot and fled. Five houses, that of the Assistant Secretary of the District Congress were searched this morning and Krishnapada Lahiry, whose house is close to the place of occurrence was arrested.—A. P.

JODHPUR STILL AT IT

Ban On Meetings, Processions And Picketing

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, September 19.

The Rajputana Provincial Office of the States Peoples' Conference has received information that the Jodhpur State has again bannea meetings, processions and picketing. This is the third time within six months that such orders are issued.

In the case against the Jodhpur Youths the City Magistrate has refused to recall prosecution witnesses.

More Dacoities Reported From Burma

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

The village of Sandoway reports a dacoity—the first to be notified from this Gwa area. About 25 to 30 men raided the headman's house on the 18th instant and failing to obtain the booty they expected they burnt his house. Several dacoities are also reported from Prome Henzada Insein and Thayetmyo and in some places the dacoities were attended with murder. In Insein the villagers resisted the dacoits, but two of the villagers were killed. In Thayetmyo there were six dacoities of which five are known to have been committed by rebels. A party of troops raided two villages in Minhla area on the 17th September and captured two wanted men.

Rebels are continuing to surrender. In Myothit area recently about 50 guns and about 1,000 dahs were surrendered while in Minhla area 27 guns, besides large number of dahs and spears were surrendered.—A. P.

ENGINE DRIVER KILLED.

Punjab Mail Tragedy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 18.

A fatal accident occurred at Nasik Road Station when Mr. Pervis, Engine Driver of 6 Up Punjab Mail succumbed to the injuries received. It appears that soon after the Punjab Mail had left Nasik Road Station, and within a few yards of the Station, it came to a dead stop the cause of which on ascertaining was found to be due to the driver having been knocked off the engine.

It was elicited at the station that as the driver was watching the spraying of water of engine wheels, he put his head and some portion of the body inclined out. An he was apparently engrossed in watching, the victim had not counted upon the water column, which hit the victim's head with the result that the unfortunate man dropped down unconscious.

He was immediately removed to station by Mr. Malusars, Station Master but the victim expired without regaining consciousness. The deceased was about 45 years old.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

SIMLA, September 19.

It is understood that there was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council this evening.—A.P.

Rangoon.—Aviators Day and Mrs. Day arrived here to-day.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

view of a resolution adopted tonight at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, deciding formally to withdraw all the charges submitted on behalf of the Committee to Mr. M.S. Aney, the Congress Arbitrator, against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, and his group. The step is said to have been taken in view of the recent happenings in Chittagong and Hijli and in accordance with the spirit of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's letter resigning the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee with a view to end all dissensions.—A.P.

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.

Subhas Bose On Why He Resigned Congress Presidentship.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In resigning the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement:—

"Since the present dissensions started in Bengal, I do not think any patriotic Congressmen has felt happy. So far as I am concerned, from the beginning, I have endeavoured in my own humble way to end the dispute. It appeared clear to me from the outset that there were three ways of solving the problem. Firstly, to strictly follow the Constitution and Rules of the Indian National Congress and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and deal with a firm hand with all those who violate the Rules and resort to indiscipline. Secondly, to effect a compromise between different sections or groups of Congressmen, which will ensure co-operation in all items of Congress activity. Thirdly, in the event of the other two alternatives failing, to induce one party to stand aside altogether.

PAST EXPERIENCE.

My own experience tells me that in this Province there is bound to be one group or party who will always be opposed to those who are put in charge of the Congress organisation. This, at least, has happened during the last ten years. When the opposition against the present Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee crystalised, attempts were made to disarm or to allay it by resorting to the first two methods indicated above. No solution could, however, be arrived at by working out the Constitution and the Rules of the Congress, firstly, because there was in Bengal a group of Congressmen, who were determined to flout the Provincial Congress Committee on every possible occasion and partly because the Working Committee of the Congress failed to deal with indiscipline in a manner that was expected of them.

ATTEMPTS AT UNITY.

Similarly, no solution could be arrived at on the lines of a compromise between the different sections of Congressmen. It will be remembered that when the late Pandit Motilal Nehru of revered memory came to Bengal in January 1930, to enquire into the Bengal Dispute, we were, on his suggestion, agreeable to a compromise but, the other party were not. After the Pandit's award was given, it was expected that the dispute would end but that hope was not realised. The same oppositionist and separatist tendency manifested itself on the occasion of the Municipal Election of 1930 and in the formation of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

NEW PHASE.

When Truce between the Congress and the Government was effected this year, it was expected that we would turn over a new chapter. Once again, we were disappointed. Opposition to the Provincial Congress Committee continued. It first maintained itself in the formation of rival Congress Committees in the Districts and a rival of the B.P.C.C. called the Provincial Congress Sangha. This was followed by an open revolt against the Provincial Congress Committee at the time of the last Election, in May last.

IN THE CORPORATION.

Thereafter, the Working Committee appointed an Arbitrator to go into the whole question. Once again, it was hoped that the appointment of an Arbitrator would bring about the cessation of hostilities. But when the Provincial Congress Committee proceeded to form the Flood Relief Committee and invited all parties to join, the oppositionists refused to co-operate and constituted a separate committee. This was followed by an appeal from Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta, in his Election Manifesto calling upon the Congress Councillors of the Corporation to break away from the Congress Municipal Association and form a separate party. That separate party has already been formed and it has effected an open alliance with the European and nominated groups in the Corporation.

WHO TO BLAME?

To summarise, I have said above: "We have failed to restore unity in the ranks of Congressmen in Bengal through the working of the Congress Constitution or through a compromise. The fact stares us in the face that Congressmen in Bengal stand divided to-day and the Government, our enemies, are making capital out of the situation. Those who are in charge of the organisation to-day are not able to secure the co-operation of all parties. We feel that for the present dissensions it is not we who are to blame but the oppositionists. Nevertheless, the man in the street, the average member of the public, does not stop to enquire which party is to blame and he wants a solution of the dispute at any cost and by any means, I have no doubt that I am interpreting the mind of Bengal correctly when I say that Bengal to-day demands an end of the present dissensions even if the most drastic measure be necessary for bringing about that consummation.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

The recent happenings in this Province have made the demand for unity all the more insistent. On the one hand several lakhs of our countrymen are in the grip of flood and famine. On the other hand our countrymen in Chittagong have been subjected to inhuman suffering and untold misery. Thirdly about 800 of our best men are suffering incarceration for the crime of patriotism. My close associates and fellow workers are aware that for a long time I have been seriously thinking of restoring unity in the ranks of Congressmen by adopting the third course that is by voluntarily resigning from the Provincial Congress Committee. The conviction has daily strengthened in my mind that no useful purpose can be served by retaining office if the co-operation of all sections of Congressmen is not secured. Retention of office to-day is no longer a help but is a positive hindrance to National service.

TERRIBLE SHOCK.

Whatever hesitation I felt in resorting to the third course has finally been removed as a result of the terrible shock which the staggering news from the Hijli Detention Camp has given me. The indiscribable sufferings of our countrymen in prison and outside are to us a Divine warning that we should close up our ranks and present a united front to our enemies.

ALL I SEEK.

I am, therefore, submitting my resignation of the office of President of the Provincial Congress Committee as well as Alderman of the calcutta Corporation. While doing this I appeal to all that is great and noble in my fellow Congressmen in Bengal and earnestly implore them to rise to the occasion. I can assure them that I am a stern disciplinarian myself and I bear no ill-will against anybody. I shall be content, to work in the capacity of an ordinary humble Congressman and whoever may occupy the Presidential Chair will be able to commandeer my services. If Bengal can be saved as a result of my self ecacement I shall be happy to pay that price and I shall feel more than amply rewarded if my countrymen will in exchange give me a corner in their hearts. —A.P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

B.P.C.C. WITHDRAWS CHARGES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The end of the Congress Dispute Enquiry is being foreshadowed in

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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